ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,493 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L. VALETTA	4908	1000	J. Orman	9th "
M. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
L. TASMANIA	4458	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th "
L. PESHAWUR	3800	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3312	700	E. Stewart	16th "
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Maron 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steambooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct.	18—
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov.	"

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500 550	2nd Oct.
ORION	C. Maras	3,500 550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mattel	3,500 550	2nd Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 330	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,100 600	29th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, September 29, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN MACLEAN	2,330	J. Schofield	12th Oct.
" MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	22nd "
" FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	2nd Nov.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate charges.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th September, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 tons, 500 H.P., Captain BARNES, will sail as above about the 7th November. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th Sept. 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd October, 1885, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,453 tons, on Monday, 5th October, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at noon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st October, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th September, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAWN-TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

COLONEL ——, Secy., Lawn-Tennis Club, B——, writes:—

We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn-Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ZEPHYR SPONGY GAUZE UNDER-CLOTHING.

THESE are by far the best articles of the kind that have been as yet introduced into India. Whilst they readily absorb perspiration, they keep the body warm and thus prevent a sudden chill; at the same time the texture is yielding, that they will be found more comfortable in wear than any other material.

		Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Vests, half sleeves	per half doz. from	30 0
Silk and Thread Vests, half sleeves	" "	30 0
Lisle Thread Vests, half sleeves	" "	18 0
Silk and Wool Pants		36 0
Silk and Thread Pants		36 0
Lisle Thread Pants		22 8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOSIERY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—		
Plain Brown from	7 8	to 11 0
Fancy Colours "	10 8	to 24 0
Fancy Stripes "	9 8	to 20 0
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE—		
Plain White "	13 8	to 15 8
Fancy Colours "	16 8	to 25 0
Fancy Stripes "	17 0	to 25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—		
Fancy Colours "	11 0	to 23 8
Fancy Stripes "	14 8	to 25 0
HAND-KNITTED HALF-HOSE—		
Real Scotch Wool "	16 0	

BANIANS.

Fine Gauze, half sleeves "	22 8	to 26 0
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves "	35 0	to 40 8
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves "	48 0	to 58 8
Silk and Wool, half sleeves "	67 0	to 90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves "	54 0	to 72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves "	60 0	to 84 0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short) "	43 0	to 60 0
Gauze Pants "	43 0	to 60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats) "	67 0	to 90 0
Stout White Merino Pants "	70 0	to 85 0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants "	70 0	to 85 0

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS, LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two first-class BRIDGE INSPECTORS temporarily (men well up in masonry and erecting iron girders) on a salary of Rs. 150, per mensem.

Apply with copies of testimonials.

GEO. ANDERSON,
Dt. Bd. District Engineer, Malabar.
Office of the Dt. Bd. Dt. Engineer, Malabar, Calicut, 25th September, 1885.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.

A stock of Engineers necessaries kept on hand.

Apply to

LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. seventy-five per Share has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at the office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Bombay, 26th September, 1885.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 6 5-32 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts	1 6 3-16 "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 6 5-16 "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6½ "
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-2 each	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally, drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., import only the best Goods from the leading English Houses, which are manufactured under the Company's own instructions and in accordance with their long and practical experience specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

BALLS—The Regulation and Perfect Seamless, Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per dozen.
BATS—Champion, Cork-handled, Double Strung, Pinders Pull Tight and others, from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 15.
NETS, with Poles complete, PRESSES, &c., &c.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS—Treacher's 2, 3, and 4 Seam; Dukes's 2 and 3 Seam.
BATS—Practice, Single, Double, Treble, and All Cane.
BATTING GLOVES, LEG GARDS, STUMPS, and every other necessary.

BADMINTON.	FENCING.	QUOITS.
RACKETS.	FOOT BALL.	HORIZONTAL BARS.
BOXING.	GOLF.	BICYCLES.
DUMB BELLS.	POLO.	TRICYCLES.

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.
FISHING KIT.
The best assortment in India.

IN-DOOR GAMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, COMPENDIUMS, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
43 8	46 8	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	46 0	49 0
32 8	35 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer	34 0	37 0
43 8	46 8	Moselle, Nonpareil, finest	46 0	49 0
32 8	35 8	Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	34 0	37 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
29 8	31 8	Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Laubenheimer, light	20 0	22 0
30 0	...	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	31 8	...
Cash. Per case. doz. qts. Rs. a.		SHERRY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	
38 12		Amontillado, A 1, the best	good capsule 40	8
36 12		Amontillado, choice	black " 38	8
23 12		Solera, medium dry	black " 30	0
28 4		Amoroso, full-flavoured	black " 29	8
27 4		Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black " 28	8
25 4		Vine Puro, very pale, dry	blue " 26	8
24 0		Oloroso, golden	green " 25	0
23 0		Manzanilla, light and very dry	red " 24	0
21 0		Pale, medium dry	yellow " 22	0
20 0		Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink " 21	0
16 12		A good Dinner Wine	white " 17	8
17 4		MARSALA. Marsala, virgin, pale, yellow, capsule	18	0
38 0		MADEIRA. Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages, black capsule	40	0
32 8		Madeira, direct, excellent wine, red	34	0
24 0		Madeira ...blue	25	0
37 0		HUNGARIAN WINE. Carlowitz, superior selected, blue capsule	22	0
19 4		Carlowitz, red, very choice	20	0
37 0		WHISKY. Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	38	0
32 12		Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	34	0
25 0		Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle Whisky	28	0
23 0		Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve	24	0
21 0		Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Old Vatted	22	0
23 0		Whisky, Scotch, fifé Old, Highland Malt	24	0
18 8		Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	19	8
20 0		Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks	27	0
24 0		Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock	25	0
23 0		Whisky, Irish, fine old, Mature	24	0
18 8		Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	19	8
14 12		COGNAC AND SPIRITS. Lefavre Cognac	15	0
19 8		Jean Sibadey's Brandy	20	0
24 0		Monogram Cognac	25	0
27 0		Blue Capsule, "a capital pez Brandy"	28	0
29 8		White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	30	8
32 12		Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	34	0
37 8		Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	38	0
45 8		Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	48	0
22 4		Rum, finest old Jamaica	23	0
20 8		Rum, fine "Pineapple"	21	0
22 4		Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	23	0
22 4		Dry Gin	23	0
18 0		Geneva, in flasks, the best	18	8
18 0		Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	18	8

TRADERS AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

EASY PURCHASE.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS

OF

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART,

Established 1809,

TO WHOM HAVE BEEN AWARDED

TEN FIRST PRIZE MEDALS

AT THE

GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

London 1851. Paris 1855. Munich 1854-1876. (Great Medal of Arts.)
London 1862. Paris 1867. " Great Gold Medal for Arts and Sciences, 1854. Wurtemburg (Gold Medal) 1842.
Vienna International Exhibition 1873. (Diploma of Honour—Highest Distinction.)
Melbourne Exhibition 1880-1881.) Highest Award—First Prize over all Exhibitors.)
Diploma of Honour, Amsterdam, 1883.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF WORKMANSHIP ELEGANCE OF DESIGN, DELICACY OF TOUCH, POWER AND PURITY OF TONE,
and the most
EFFECTIVE CHECK-REPEATING ACTION EXTANT,
are a few of the points wherein these marvellous Pianos cannot be equalled.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, in full.

"The Solid Plain Square Piano."	"The Solid Sympathetic Square" Piano.	"The Solid Boudoir Pianoforte."
For cash with order, Rs. 675.	For cash with order, Rs. 742.	For cash with order, Rs. 1,237.
On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.
By 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 62-8 each, amounting to Rs. 750.	By 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 68-12 each, amounting to Rs. 825.	By 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 114-8 each, amounting to Rs. 1,374.
Or by 24 monthly instalments of Rs. 33 each, amounting to Rs. 792.	Or by 24 monthly instalments of Rs. 36 each, amounting to Rs. 864.	Or by 24 monthly instalments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 1,584.
Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.
Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
1, East Street, POONA. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA."

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO.'S

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a Sympathetic" having given way; of course the action and mechanism will wear; but S. ROSE & Co., ave seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been newed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... ... Rs 850
" " in solid Ebonized " ... ... " 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their sympathetic' Grand Square Pianofortes;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

CHOLERA PILLS

CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, BLOSSOMVILLE, 22nd April 1882.

T. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your valuable Cholera Pills. Last year I cured my wife, child and a servant. I did not call in a Doctor, but gave your pills with confidence and without hesitation; I had so much faith in them.

Your pills have done a great deal of good locally, and I would like to see them receive a universal circulation for the benefit of the thousands who perish for want of a specific.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
ALEX. LEMMON,
Govt. Tele. Dept.

LAHORE, 22nd April 1882.

To MR. COTTER.

DEAR SIR,—We have tried your famous Pills and Mixture for the "Cholera" disease; it is the only medicine as far as to my knowledge the best remedy for this disease in the world. Besides ourselves and family we gave to several others, and the result has proved successful; and we hope that this remedy will be known over the whole world, as we strongly recommend it.

Yours truly,
L. MUSHI LAL & SON

LAHORE, 23rd April 1882.

To T. H. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I am much thankful for your being liberal in giving your valuable Pills to my wife while she was attacked with cholera in July last, and glad to say that she recovered well within three days. Wishing you every success.

Yours truly,
S. HORMUSJEE.

AGENTS:
JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT I have SEVERED my connexion with the firm of ANDERSON & Co. from THIS DATE.

WILLOUGHBY DeGEYT.

Bombay, 1st October, 1885.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
TO
NATIVE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA,
GOLD WATCHES AND GOLD CHAINS.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to the 15th October, 1885, for the SUPPLY of BOOKS and FORM to this Company for the period of one year commencing from 1st January, 1886.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples of the Books and Forms seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUKER JETTA NARONJI has contracted to PURCHASE from GOPICABAI, widow of GOVINDRAO DADOBA JOSEE. Firstly,—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing on the Fazendaree ground, situate at Kakuvadee, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Municipality under street No. 2, containing by admeasurement 121 7-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the cart passage, on the west by the wall of Pandoorung Wittoba's cart, on the north by the property of Atmaram Wamun Pundit, and on the south by public road. Secondly.—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing on the Fazendaree ground, situate at Kakudwadee, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Municipality under street No. 14, containing by admeasurement 56 6-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Atmaram Wamun Pundit, on the west and south by the cart, passages, and on the north by public passage. All persons having claims against the said respective properties by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his dwelling-house, situate at Guneshwadee next to Gunputees Tempie within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same of any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 1st October, 1885.

ઠાકર જેટા નારણજી.
i. e., THUKER JATTA NARONJI.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT PRINTING PRESS.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esqr, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Abdool Hoosein Noorbhai Bora, (an insolvent) who traded in hardware, in partnership with Abdool Cadur Noorbhai Bora, under the name, style, and firm of Abdool Hoosein Noorbhai Chandabhai, and lately traded on his own account under the name of the said Abdool Hoosein Noorbhai Chandabhai, and also a proprietor of the Duke of Connaught Printing Press, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st October, 1885, at 2 p.m., at Pinjaree-street, opposite the old Cloth Bazaar, near Crawford Market, the whole stock of the above printing and ruling presses consisting of :—

Printing, ruling and screw presses of sizes, perforating machine, English, Gujerati and Marathi types in variety with cases and stands, cutting machine, models chairs and furniture, stools, gallies, litho slab, brown paper, stove moulds, mastrix, punch, copper-pots, iron cans, cupboards, writing table chairs, galley stands, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1885.

NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER.

HIGHEST AWARDS at the Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions.

Patronised by the United States and Colonial Authorities, and selected after open competition by the Secretary of State for India for use in all the important departments in India.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
6, Parsee Bazaar-street.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

ONE fashionable English-built new light Landau with self-acting patent hood by Brains by and Sons, just arrived per s. s. Henzada.

One Second-hand English-built Landau in very good order.

One handsome silver grey Arab horse, 5 years old, 14-3 high, a splendid mover in harness.

One grey Arab Galloway suitable to ride and drive.

One grey Waler suitable for a Brougham.

And several other pairs for sale, from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka.....	6,000
Belgaum Taluka	2,000
Total	8,000

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara.....	2,250
Central Division of Kanara.....	150
Southern Division of Kanara.....	1,700
Total	4,100

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depôts on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 12 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Bundars, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1885.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Conservator's Office, S. C., Yellapur, 4th September, 1885.

VETERINARY INFIRMARY, SHOEING AND COMMISSION STABLES,
ESTABLISHMENT.

Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents, opened an establishment at the above address where

VETERINARY BUSINESS

of all sorts will be carefully and scientifically conducted.

SICK AND LAME HORSES

and other animals will receive skilful treatment.

The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.

All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate.

Office of Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Force.

I have much pleasure in certifying that I am well acquainted with Mr. J. F. LALLEE, Veterinary Surgeon. He is a very respectable young gentleman and has gone through regular course of study, obtained his certificates of qualification and is now practising his profession in Madras successfully.

J. M. JOSEPH, M.D., L.L.D.

Madras, 21st July, 1882.

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES are the cheapest and best in the market. Special quotations to Agents and wholesale purchasers. Price-lists post-free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

HUTCHINSON'S PATENT ECONOMIC COFFEE POTS. 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 pint size's, Rs. 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ each.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

TO LET, an airy OFFICE-ROOM at No. 1, DEAN LANE, Fort. Apply to NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, on the premises.

FOR SALE, on account of immediate departure, two large looking glasses, tables, screen, &c., Hornby-road, Salvation Army House.

TO BE LET, "ELPHINSTONE LODGE," MATHERAN, fully furnished, immediate possession. Apply to J. DICKSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!—To-day, Pistachio and Vanilla Cream, Peaches, Water Ices, Liquers of the best quality. At the Vienna Ice Cream Saloon, Church-gate-street.

TEA from Kangra Valley, specially imported by us. Orange Pekoe lb. packet annas 14, Souchong and Pekoe Souchong annas 10.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FIRST-RATE Ladies' FANS, very cheap, crewel silks, at Re. 1 per doz. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

ADVERTISER.—A Bachelor requires immediate board and accommodation with a family resident at or near Byculla.—Address, W. J. S., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Pistachio and Raspberry Cream, Pineapple Water Ice, Ham, Bacon and Cheese, oil-manstores, Indian condiments.—MORENAS & CO. Price list free on application.

FOR SALE a c. b. Grey MARE, 13-3, aged 4 years, fast trotter, exceedingly quiet. Broken to saddle and harness. Also a Dog-Cart with harness and lamps to match the above. Apply to "RUSTOM," care of this paper.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100

JUST RECEIVED a small supply of TOILET and NURSERY SPONGES, very cheap. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

MATHERAN.—TO LET for the ensuing cold season Parbul House, rent Rs. 300; and Pinto Lodge, Rs. 250. Apply to PINTO'S HOTEL.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

WANTED an experienced SALESMAN well up in all branches of the Import Trade and able to influence Indent business.—Apply "AGRA," care of this paper.

JAMS, &c.—Red Currant Jelly, Black Currant Jelly, Marmalade, Strawberry, and Raspberry Jam, Apple Jam, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SELLING OFF Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz. Black Drab Felt Hats of different shapes, Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 4-8 each.—Y. ALACKA & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 6, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Homeward Gazette* Office.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP.—Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each; for one, Rs. 10 each.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

TO LET, from the 1st Nov., the airy and pleasantly situated suite of rooms above the premises of Kemp and Co., Ld, Cumballa Hill, to which are attached Stable, Coach-house, and Servants' Quarters. European Tenant preferred. KEMP and Co., Ld.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £630,000 per annum.

WANTED for the West of India Portuguese Gidaraled Railway Company, steady and experienced Eurasian or Native Tunnel or Quarry Overseers. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 170, according to qualifications. Apply to the Chief Engineer, W. I. P. Railway Marmagoa, Goa.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONES' PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Sellers Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRIDE OF VIRGINA TOBACCO, Re 1-8-0 per half pound Tin. TAR HEEL, do., Re 1-8-0 per tin.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st of October next, a very spacious Godown in the Fort. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, with immediate possession a very desirable BUNGALOW, situated on Dadysett Hill, "Nepean Sea-road," consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Four Bed, Dressing and Bath rooms. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 1,700 tons, of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate Specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st September, 1885.

CLEARANCE SALE
AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE,
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, No. 1.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that a large assortment of Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Parsee and Indian long Coats, Waterproofs, Neckties, Kid Gloves for Gentlemen and Children, &c., Ladies' Ulsters, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Children, and a General Stock from the First Markets of Europe.

JEWELLERY.

The Silver and Gold from Paris.

The "KORAN" from Zanzibar, very excellently bound in best leather.

The above articles will be sold at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE
AT
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
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NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1885.

CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN
CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager—"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearers' Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugs hai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY.....	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DHOLERA.....	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD ...	Railway Station.
MADRAS.....	Higginbotham & Co., and Gran Bros.
LONDON.....	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C., Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
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NOTICE.

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For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

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WILLIAM PIPER'S CHOICE BRANDIES.
Five Stars Brandy at Rs. 42 per doz.
Three Stars " " 28 "

MITCHELL'S PRIZE WHISKY.
Mitchell's Old Irish Whisky at.....Rs. 18 per doz.
Mitchell's Heather Dew Whisky at " 18 "

*** The judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good Whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to Mitchell's Irish Whisky; the second to Mitchell's Scotch Whisky. There is nothing like them in the market.—*New York Sunday Democrat*, 28th June, 1885.

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NOTICES

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OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the latest single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Scotch Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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1885.

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WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

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SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSENE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1881.....£330,000
" 1882.....£914,100

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROW

BOMBAY.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Bora Head (s), for Port Said.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. California left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 26th ult. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 2,18,705.

FORT POLICE COURT POOR-BOX.—A contribution of five rupees by "Charitably Disposed," towards the poor-box, is acknowledged.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Suakim direct per I. M. S. Clive will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p.m.

A VAGRANT.—George Saunders, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL.—The titular feast of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, will be celebrated on Sunday next, the 4th inst. High Mass will begin at 10 a. m. Pacini's mass will be executed by the St. Cecilia's Society.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Larkia Jeeloo, a Hindoo lad aged 14 years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Rs. 2 from Sajun Ebrahim, at the Mahim-bunder. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Nuthoo Nanjey, a dealer in old goods, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of dishonestly receiving two china figures which had been stolen from Mr. Ardaseer Jehangeer Wadia on the 11th inst. He was fined Rs. 100.

REMOVING CONTRABAND SALT.—Mahadoo Baloo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted, upon his own admission, by Mr. P. Ryan of removing on the 29th inst., from the Matoonga Government salt-works, over one maund of contraband salt. He was fined Rs. 50.

KILLED BY A FALLING HOUSE.—The coroner yesterday resumed the inquiry into the death of Ruttonbai, a Kolah woman, aged 30 years, who was killed by the fall of the whole of the front portion of a house in Nishanpada-road on the night of the 27th inst. After some further evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held yesterday at Soapree-bauz-road on the body of Yessoo Pandoo, aged 40 years. Deceased was a gardener. About two months since he was bitten by his own dog on the right thumb. The wound healed in a few days, but on Tuesday morning symptoms of hydrophobia set in, and he died at midnight. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by hydrophobia.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Huridass Petambur, residing at Bazaar-gate-street, reported to the police on Tuesday that he had dropped from his pocket currency notes to the value of Rs. 100, somewhere between the Sharda-bauz and his residence.—Purshotum Gewan, living at Bholeshwar, also reported to the police on the same day that he had dropped a purse containing currency notes to the value of Rs. 90, somewhere between his residence and Vittul-wady.

THE MOHORUM AT HYDERABAD.—A notice has circulated in Hyderabad forbidding the Hindoo community to pass through the streets with music, or any other demonstration on the occasion of the Dussera festival, which this year happens to fall on the same day as that of the Mohorum. They will be allowed to pass as usual, provided they are unaccompanied by music. This has been done on the recommendation of Rajah Rai Rai Bahadur, Rajah Ishree Pershad, Gholam Roosul Yar Khan, who had been invited to form a committee, and consider the best measures to be adopted to avoid any possible friction between the two castes on that day, which might lead to a disturbance.—*Deccan Times.*

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Bhana Wallabh, coachman in the employ of a Hindoo doctor, was charged before Mr. Cooper yesterday with furious driving on the Girgaum-road on the 11th of last month. It appears that the accused in going past the Girgaum-road ran over a Parsee lad. Without waiting to render any help to him, accused drove away at a furious pace. A man named Rama Mallee, who witnessed the accident, ran after the carriage, attempting to stop it. Failing in this, he jumped up on the Arabach box, and though the native doctor inside tried to beat him off he stuck to his seat. When he saw a sepoy he shouted out to him; the carriage was stopped and turned back to the scene of the accident; and the boy was removed to hospital. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

ACTION ON THE PURCHASE OF MILL SHARES.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Justice Hilart, Chief Judge, the New Prince of Wales Mill Company claimed to recover from Purshotum Tricumdas the sum of Rs. 750 being the balance of the purchase money due on two shares in the company purchased by the defendant on the 18th July, 1881, at Rs. 475 per share, and interest. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant admitted the debt, and offered to pay the amount with two months. His honour gave a verdict for the full amount, payable within two months.—The same mill company sued one Manecklall Pranvullub for a similar amount. His honour made a like order.

A CLAIM FOR WAGES.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, second judge, Booderjee Rowjee sued another weaver to recover from Laljee Jeina and another, Rs. 113-8-0 and Rs. 51-2-0 respectively on account of wages. The plaintiffs are masons, and had assisted in constructing a portico to a temple in course of erection near Kandewady. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Baboorao for the defendants. The defence denied the claim, and said that the plaintiffs were not employed at monthly or daily rates of wages, but were admitted as partners by the defendants along with two other persons. All these partners had from time to time brought in funds to pay the labourers employed. The partnership books having been produced, his honour held that the plaintiffs were not engaged on the work as day-labourers, but as partners. The suit was dismissed.

DEFAMATION BY A NATIVE CHRISTIAN.

TOWARDS the end of July last Ramkrishna Venayek Modak, a member of the American Mission Church at Ahmednuggur, was charged before Mr. Winchester, first-class magistrate in the Ahmednuggur district, with defaming Rowjee Appajee, a member of the same church, by publishing an imputation of immoral conduct concerning him. The accused received a letter containing the imputation from Mr. Currie, an itinerant apothecary; and because he showed it to Dr. Bissell, the head of the Mission, and Bulwuntrao Chimnajee, a member of the Mission, he was charged by the complainant with publishing it. The magistrate thought upon the evidence that what the accused did was in the discharge of his duty and not out of malice, and that he used all the discretion possible in publishing the letter; but held that his forwarding the letter to Dr. Bissell was a publication contemplated by the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, and that he did not exercise due care in doing so. He ought to have made further inquiry of Mr. Currie, and of the complainant before communicating the letter to Dr. Bissell. He was therefore convicted and fined Rs. 25, or in default to suffer seven days' simple imprisonment. From the above decision, the accused appealed to the High Court on the following among other grounds:—That the magistrate was in error in holding that it was for the accused to prove good faith by evidence of it, and not for the complainant to prove the accused's bad faith in publishing the letter. That he was wrong in holding that the forwarding of the letter by the accused to the head of his Church, in the discharge of his duty, was a publication contemplated by the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. That he was wrong in holding that the accused did not act in good faith after holding that what he did was in the discharge of his duty, and not out of malice, and that he used all the discretion possible in publishing the letter. The appeal was heard a few days ago before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn. After hearing Mr. M. C. Apte on behalf of the appellant, their Lordships were of opinion that the accused acted in good faith and was protected by exceptions 8 and 9, section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and that there was no further inquiry which he could have made after receiving the letter from Mr. Currie. The conviction and sentence were therefore reversed; and the fine was ordered to be refunded.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE CONJUGAL RIGHTS CASE.

The *Suboda Patrika* says in regard to the above case:—Of course a great deal of senseless noise will be made about the mischievous consequences of such a decision to poor people, though the judge has distinctly said that the husband's poverty forms no part of his reasons for his decision, and that a poor man has as much right to claim his wife as a rich man has to claim his. Much will also be said of the danger to households and imminent destruction of society. But for all this sort of clamour and denunciation Rakhmabai and those who sympathise with her must be prepared. We regret that such cases should arise, or that they should go into the courts; but our conservative friends must remember that it is the circumstances that make the case, and not the case the circumstances, and that those who like themselves prefer stolidly to leave things to the one have no reason to complain of the other.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Sir Frank Souter, chairman, Colonel Merewether, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Capt. Morland, Dr. Cook, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. N. Banajee.

CLAIM BY A CONTRACTOR.

As recommended by the Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council sanctioned the payment of Rs. 2,661-8, being the amount of law charges incurred in connection with the arbitration on Messrs. Ellapa Balaram and Company's claim. With respect to this matter a letter was submitted from these contractors, offering to settle and compromise all their claims against the Municipality for Rs. 30,000, to be paid in full settlement of all claims in respect of the Bhunderwada water-works and all other contracts undertaken and completed by them up to 22nd ult. The Council unanimously agreed to the proposed settlement.

THE DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Commissioner forwarded a copy of Government Resolution, dated 19th September, 1885, on a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that he availed himself of Mr. Acworth's services as Deputy Commissioner for two months only out of the three months already sanctioned, and that he proposed to obtain Mr. Acworth's services for the remaining month when the draft Municipal Bill came before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

The Council agreed to record the resolution.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Council next proceeded to consider a Government Resolution thanking Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas for his public-spirited offer of one lakh of rupees (on certain conditions) towards the cost of erecting a hospital for the treatment of women and children, at which also clinical instruction may be given to the students of the Grant Medical College. The cost of the building is estimated at Rs. 2,45,000, and Government deeply regrets that it is, at present, impossible for it to provide the balance of one and-a-half lakhs, although it is prepared to bear the cost of the establishment and to make a grant hereafter to meet a portion of the total expenditure, if the contributions from other sources can be increased. Mr. Harkisondas was asked whether his family had any objection to the Municipality contributing, provided that the Municipality did not, in the future, claim any share in the management of the hospital, which, it is wished, should be exclusively under Government. What sum, it was asked, were the Municipality prepared to give?

The Commissioner requested that as the proposal, if complied with, would involve special financial provision, it might be submitted to the Corporation with such recommendation as the Council might deem fit to offer.

Dr. Cook proposed, and Colonel Merewether seconded, that the Municipality should contribute a lakh towards the building fund of the hospital, the amount to be raised by a temporary enhancement in the consolidated rates.

On a division, the motion was lost, the proposer and seconder alone being in favour of it.

The Council then adjourned.

THE ABKARI COMMISSION.

THE Commission (consisting of Mr. J. F. Grant, president, Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee) resumed its sittings yesterday at the Secretariat at 12 o'clock. Mr. Perozeshaw Mehta appeared for the liquor-shop-keepers and toddy drawers. Several wholesale dealers were heard. They complained of the large amount, viz., Rs. 3-6, charged for their licences. They said they could not pay for the licences, and were unable to do any other work. They wanted to be charged according to the profits made by them. The compelling agents desired Government to charge them according to the business they did, irrespective of their profits.

Merwanjee Eduljee, a toddy drawer, was examined and cross-examined. He stated that the revenue of toddy drawers had considerably decreased since the Government stopped the sale of cocoanut toddy, which used to be drawn in the monsoon. They then sold a bottle at two annas, but were obliged since then to increase the price to six pice. During the last monsoon they had to close their shops, as no toddy was procurable in Bombay. Government had adopted a bad practice in allowing only 50 trees to be tapped, as it entailed a loss of Rs. 99 a year on toddy drawers; if they were allowed to tap 100 trees it would just clear expenses, but yield no profit. The average amount of toddy a date tree yields is 30 gallons, and not 60 as was made out by the Abkari Department in their experiment.

A deputation of Parsee gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. Jamsedjee Nusserwanjee Petit and Kalikinsroo N. Kabrajee, presented the following petition on the grant-in-aid system to the following Commission. The memorial was signed by Mr Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and other influential Parsee gentlemen. It bore altogether eight thousand signatures:—

To J. H. Grant, Esq., Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Sorabji Sorabjee Bengali, Esquire, C. I. E., President, and Members of the Bombay Abkari Commission.

SIRS,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, beg respectfully to bring the following [illegible] Before the passing of the Bombay Abkari Act, there was in force a system of [illegible] toddy in Bombay, and it was freely met by a supply of good toddy which used to be sold at from 6 to 9 pies per bottle.

Since 1879, however, the quantity of toddy has been gradually, though steadily decreasing, and the quality has also been deteriorating, owing, as your petitioners believe, to the excessive tax placed upon toddy trees of all descriptions, so that good fresh toddy cannot be obtained now for less than that of about 2 annas per bottle, which is a prohibitive price for the poor. Since last year when the bhandaris gave up tapping cocoanut and brab trees, the quantity of toddy was very greatly diminished, and the quality is so inferior that people have been compelled to give up toddy altogether, rather than use the wretched stuff which is now sold under the name of toddy. As you are aware, toddy is a very popular drink, and is not considered a drunkard, and while it is a wholesome drink, it, at the same time, serves as substantial food. There are many classes of people in Bombay, especially those who come from the Southern coast of India, who prefer good fresh toddy, wherever and wherever they can get it to distilled spirits. Toddy is moreover required for making bread, and on various ceremonial and festive occasions, among Parsis and other classes of people. But owing to the excessive taxation of recent years, the price of toddy has considerably risen, while it has become most difficult to obtain good, fresh, unadulterated toddy. In proof of this your petitioners may mention that the rates at which toddy is sold in most shops in Bombay, is, compared with the tree tax and the rent paid for the trees, so low that it leaves no room for doubt that the toddy thus sold, must have been largely adulterated with an admixture of water, sugar, and other more or less noxious stuffs. We need not dilate on the subject. We pray that considering the great importance of the subject, you will be pleased to make such representations regarding it to Government, as may have the effect of remedying the evil.—We beg to remain, Sirs, etc.

Mr. Grant asked why the grievances stated in the memorial had not been brought to the notice of Government before.

Mr. Kabrajee said that no Commission had been appointed to investigate the grievance until now, and it was necessary that the ryots of the labour of the toddy drawers and sellers should be heard.

After eliciting several facts bearing on the toddy question, Mr. Grant informed the deputation that their account of grievances would be embodied in the report of the Commission to Government.

The deputation then withdrew. The Commission adjourned at 3 p.m., and will sit again next Monday, at 2-30 p.m.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE ASHAR PURSHOTUM.—Mr. Sergeant Atkinson, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE PALLONJEE PESTONJEE GALLIWALLA.—Mr. Jardine, on behalf of Buchoobai, an opposing creditor, applied that the case be postponed. The Hon'ble Mr. Budrooddin, for the insolvent, opposed the application, which was refused, his lordship remarking that the opposing creditor had had ample time to serve the persons whom she intended to call as her witnesses, but that she did not choose to do so.

RE JOOGALDAS JEYKISSONDAS.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved that the case be postponed until after the October vacation. The Commissioner ordered the insolvent to amend his schedule in certain particulars, and the hearing was adjourned until the 18th November.

RE HURRY BABAJEE AND OTHERS.—Mr. Dhairyavan moved, on behalf of an opposing creditor, that the case be postponed until after the October vacation, as all his witnesses were at Ratnagherry. The hearing was accordingly postponed until the 18th November.

RE NUSSERWANJEE FURDOONJEE DIVECHA.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved that the hearing be postponed until the 18th November next, as the accounts had not yet been made up. The application was granted.

RE GUNGARAM MANAJEE AND OTHERS.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Dhairyavan opposed the application, but after some discussion, the Commissioner granted it.

FLORIL.—No. 1—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" distilled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents decay, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumery throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 4, Farringdon Road, London.

THE GAEKWAR ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

ON Tuesday afternoon His Highness the Gaekwar distributed the prizes at the Poona High School for native girls, which was opened a year ago by Sir James Fergusson. Amongst those present were the Hon. J. B. Peile and Miss Peile, the Hon. M. Melvill, Mr. Lee-Warner, Professor and Mrs. Wordsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Mrs. C. E. G. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. Candy, Mr. Kazi Shabudin, Father Page, several sisters of St. Mary's school, and numerous ladies and gentlemen, European and native.

The secretary, Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, read the following letter:—"Surat, Sept. 26. Dear Mr Pandit, I am glad to hear of the progress of your High School. I wish the worthy example will be followed in other parts of the country. For this step the promoters and the Government have the blessing of the hitherto neglected sex. I beg to send an humble present, to be given to such girl who can make its best use. Yours sincerely M. Kalabhai."

The secretary then read the following report:—

The Poona High School for native girls was opened on the 29th of September, 1884, by the native community of Poona, under the auspices and promised support of the Government of Bombay, with the help of funds contributed by the nobility and gentry of the Bombay Presidency. Sir James Fergusson, our late Governor, presided on the occasion on behalf of the Government of Bombay. The proposals of the Bombay Government received the sanction of the Government of India on 12th December, 1884, and of the Secretary of State on 5th March, 1885. Till these necessary sanctions were received the school was entirely under the management of the School Board appointed by the council of the school, who made arrangements for the teaching and provided for all the expenses of the school. These arrangements were accepted by the Department of Education when official sanction was received with retrospective effect. The relations between the School Board, which then guided the early life of the school, and the Educational Department have not been yet finally settled; but some draft rules prepared by the Board are now under the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, who will shortly submit them to Government.

An institution for the higher education of native girls was long felt to be a desideratum in the educational arrangements of this Presidency. Primary schools for the elementary education of girls have existed for a long time both in British territory and Native States, but outside the Presidency town no school existed where anything higher than the merest rudiments of knowledge could be imparted to native girls. This state of things was quite natural in the early stages of female education, when the higher education of boys on an extensive scale could alone create a desire for the higher education of girls. Owing to social prejudices girls were not allowed by their parents to be taught at school after they had reached an age which was the usual age for their marriage, thereby making it almost impossible to provide the higher education which can only be given with advantage to girls above 12 years. Gradually, however, these prejudices are lessening in the larger towns. In this a strong desire for higher female education was felt by the leaders of native society, who, in the absence of a suitable school under good management, availed themselves of the help of such scattered agencies as were at work, such as the zenana teachers, and schools intended for European and Eurasian children. These agencies could not of course be expected to supply the want of a regular school intended for native children. The native community of this place accordingly felt that the time had arrived for an organised movement to secure the establishment of a school that would supply the want long felt by them, and which would provide for the higher education of native girls in English, Sanskrit, and the vernaculars above the standards taught in the primary schools, by instituting the education for a longer period to encourage and stimulate the success of the primary schools by providing a higher goal for their efforts. This desire on the part of the native community of Poona found most sympathetic response in all parts of the Presidency, and the appeal made by them was cordially received by the nobility and the gentry of the whole Presidency and of Native States. The Native Central School Board take this opportunity of thanking the Princes and Chiefs who gave a helping hand to the movement as also Sir William Wedderburn, Colonel Reeves, Colonel West, and other European friends of female education, and the Local Municipality which sanctioned a liberal grant to the school out of its funds. Last but not least the council of the school are under the greatest obligation to the Government of Sir James Fergusson and the late Viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon, for the liberality with which they recognised the duty laid upon the Government and so recently affirmed by the Education Commission, in regard to the necessity of specially encouraging female education, and who also kindly assisted to foster the growth of female education. Without such assistance the most liberal donations and grants received from the Chiefs and Princes would not have enabled the institution to attain its present stage of usefulness. Besides the moral support of the Government, which has greatly helped to recommend the school to public sympathy, Sir James Fergusson's Government very pleased to accede to the prayer of the native community for special consideration, and recognised its duty by consenting to treat the school as a Government institution during the first few years of its existence; providing the whole cost of the establishment on the understanding that the council of the school provided for all the expenses connected with the maintenance of the school. On this basis, subject to the modifications to be permanently fixed by Educational Department, the school is at present conducted as a Government institution with the help and co-operation of the School Board and Council. The Government grant for this year would represent a total expenditure of Rs. 5,000, with a private contributions would come up to about Rs. 5,000.

On the recommendation of the Council the Government were pleased to appoint Miss A. Hurford as lady superintendent. She had charge of a similar school started in Calcutta some years ago, and she was more recently connected with the zenana mission of the Church of England in Poona. The Board are of opinion that the school is especially fortunate in having secured the services of this lady, whose single-minded devotion and kindly and affectionate treatment, joined with her knowledge of Marathi and her intimate acquaintance with native families she was used to visit, have all combined to ensure largely the success of the school. Her assistants, Miss Mary Sorabji, Miss Isabella Bhore, and Miss Mary Bhore, are all highly qualified and popular teachers. The Pandit Hari Sanoba Bhatavadekar, attached to the school, is an old pensioner, and the only male teacher employed; he has also done good work in teaching Sanskrit and Marathi.

The number of pupils at present attending the school is 74. Of these, 40 are Brahmins, 7 Parbhus, 3 Sonars, 1 Bania, 8 other Hindus, 2 Native Christians, and 13 Jews. All castes and classes are thus represented in the school. The ages of the pupils range from 7 to 29, 32 being between 7 and 10 years, 34 between 10 and 15, and 8 above 15. The normal proportion of children above 12 in ordinary schools is 9 per cent. only, whereas in this school it has been above 33 per cent. Of the 74 girls, 24 are married, 6 widows, and the rest are unmarried. In both these respects the school has succeeded in attracting a considerably larger portion of grown up and married pupils from the castes in regard to whom, as a general rule, education ceased after 10 or when they were married. The success thus attained has been as great as could have been expected under the circumstances of a first experiment, and will be a source of gratification to all friends of female education.

Out of the whole number of the students in the High School, 16 girls have come to Poona from distant places such as Ratnagherry, Bhowanagur, Baroda, Bombay, Sholapur, and Alibag. These girls from outside are not all scholarship-holders. Seven are scholarship-holders, having won their scholarships in open competition; the rest live in Poona, and attend the school at their own expense out of funds supplied by their parents, husbands, and guardians. The school is thus fulfilling one of its main objects, of providing not only for the wants of the Poona community, but also of the whole Presidency and of the Native States. These places cannot at present be expected to have independent provision made for higher female education in their own limits. In course of time the scholarships which have been so liberally endowed will attract a larger number of pupils from the higher classes in the different districts of the Presidency, and thus raise the school to its proper position.

A little less than one-third of the number receive schoolarships, the rest are all at present free-scholars. The Board hope that the time will soon arrive when fees may be levied from a majority of the students. Even if the fees be levied it is not expected that for some time to come then will yield any considerable income.

As regards the standards taught in the High School, it may be stated that hitherto the Board have generally adhered to the standards followed in the similarly circumstanced Anglo-Vernacular European and Eurasian girls' schools, with such modifications as the circumstances of native society suggested. The extent and character of the progress made in this the first year of the school has been tested by the Government Educational Inspector, C. D., and the scholarship examination was also held by a committee consisting of:—Mr. Vaman Shivram Apte, Superintendent, New English School, Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak, Principal, Elphinstone High School, Mr. Vaman Prabhakar Bhave, Headmaster, Native Institution, Mr. D. B. Jathar, First Assistant, High School, Poona.

The following extracts from the report of the Educational Inspector will convey a general idea of the results achieved in the past year:—"I examined the classes with the assistance of my Poona Deputy, Rao Sahib G. B. Nene, and I have pleasure in reporting that the school made a very favourable impression upon both of us. The school has been most fortunate in its staff. The teaching is animated and skilful, and the manifest confidence and pleasant relations between the girls and their teachers were very gratifying to see. The girls look particularly bright and happy. The highest class did well in arithmetic, and read their English book with good accent and intelligence. The English dictation was written without a single mistake. All the manuscript work was neat and tidy, and the knowledge of vernacular thoroughly sound and satisfactory. In Sanskrit they have made a beginning. The work in the second and third-classes was equally good in its degree, and in the primary school also satisfactory. The needle-work of the school was very kindly examined by Mrs. Lee-Warner and Mrs. Kirkham, who commended the attention given to plain-work, and recommended the cultivation of native fancy-work and the application of European fancy-work to native garments. Elementary classes in music and drawing have been begun; but I did not examine in these subjects."

As stated above, the council of the school have had to undertake the responsibility of meeting all expenditure in connection with the scholarships, pay of the servant establishment, carriages, and contingencies, while the State provides the salaries of the teachers. The present proportion of private and public expenditure is respectively 60 and 40 per cent. of the total sums spent on the school. The scholarship provision is, for the present, fairly liberal, and would be of great help to the school in ensuring the continued attendance of the senior students for the higher instruction which will be given to them in the years to come. The council expect to make this school a first-class high school in the course of a few years, and when it is raised to that condition the scholarship funds will not be too large for the purpose we have in view. The building has been also largely subscribed for. Our main want at present is a provision for the teachership fund, without which it will not be possible for the council to take the entire management of the school into their own hands, as desired by Government under the grant-in-aid rules. We have to make up the total of private contributions, so as to enable Government to set free its present expenditure for other institutions. We hope that Government will recognise the fact that as this is the only institution of its kind intended for the higher education of native girls, and is in fact the pioneer of other institutions, the State has a special justification in treating it in a very exceptional manner. The native community are fully alive to the fact that Government has other claims on its resources equally pressing, and that they will not be able to continue their present support to its full extent for a long time to come. Meanwhile the council accept the obligation placed upon it of increasing the private funds, and they are exerting themselves in the full assurance that the liberal support already given will be further extended on behalf of this school by the friends of native female education, and thereby ensure the early and satisfactory solution of this most difficult problem of combining Government help with the co-operation of private munificence, so as to do justice to all interests concerned.

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His Highness the Gaekwar said.—"I am glad to have visited this institution, whose aim it

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday were entirely unchanged, and the markets for Seeds and Wheat were also unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market maintains its firmness, the sales yesterday being 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, Americans to arrive being partially 1-64d. dearer, although ready rates were unaltered. In New York futures were 13 points higher at 9·84 cents, for January, a movement, however, which so far as we can learn is more attributable to the Liverpool advices than to crop prospects in the States. The moving power in fact is the statistical position, the force of which has been apparent for months past, but the depression in trade has encouraged a belief that statistics had lost all value, and that the period of short supply would be tided over somehow without prices being affected. We are still, however, a month or six weeks short of the lowest point in the Liverpool stock, and notwithstanding the strike in Oldham, and the depression in the Eastern Exchanges, the demand for the raw staple is gradually gaining ground again. Manchester, too, is hardening up, and with the somewhat critical weather we are having here just now, more especially in Guzerat and Kattywar, we only require reports of a killing frost in America to develop a very exceptional state of things in the cotton trade.

The receipts at the American ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts	28,000	30,000	24,000
Four days' do.	84,000	88,000	80,000
Total since 1st September	330,000	313,000	320,000

The market here to-day has again been very firm. Exporters still hold aloof, having no inquiry from Europe; but native dealers show great firmness, and are very indifferent sellers. Amongst themselves good Broach for March is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 220, and as high as Rs. 223 is asked by *bona fide* sellers. For Omras January delivery Rs. 193, and Bengals November Rs. 163, are the quotations for "good," and it would be difficult to buy any quantity at these figures.

WHEAT has been very dull to-day. Firmer Freights, dearer Exchange, and rather easier accounts from home all combine to render shippers very indifferent buyers; but sellers show great confidence in the future, and decline to abate their demands by the ½ anna per cwt. which would be necessary to bring about business.

SEEDS occupy pretty much the same position as Wheat. Sellers are all firm at previous figures, while buyers are holding off for rather lower rates.

FREIGHTS, on the whole, are steady, but the fixtures of the past few days seem to have about satisfied the demand for tonnage for the time being, and the tone has been a trifle less active to-day. We quote :—

	New Scale.	Old Scale.	New.	Old.
Liverpool	Ready	22-6	Forward 20. 22-6	20
Continent	"	23-9	"	
Open Charters	"	23-9	"	
Antwerp	"	22-6		
Marseilles	"	21-3		
Trieste-Venice	"	no change.		

EXCHANGE has been rather at a standstill as regards business, but the market, nevertheless, is unquestionably firm, with more disposition on the part of the banks to buy than sell. Bar silver in London is reported to be up to 47 9-16d. per oz., and Calcutta continues to come firmer ; but everything depends on the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-day. Should Is. 6 7-32 be the average, the tendency would probably weaken somewhat ; but Is. 6¼d. would quite support the recent slight recovery for ready bills. The following are closing rates :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 6 3-16 to 7-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 6 5-32 to 3 16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 6¼d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	Is. 6 3/8d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	1 79½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady at slightly better prices. Fours ready we quote at Rs. 97 9-16, October delivery at Rs. 97 7-16. Fours-and-a-half are up to Rs. 99.

SHARES :—Spinning Mills are dull with a general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. In other things there is no special change to notice.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.c.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	820
					615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. R. Corporation	61,000	$125	all	17½ do.	253
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		5 pct.	105xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,30	1,000	1,00	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	103
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	315
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	700
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100		15
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	875
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	20	..	18
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs. 40	735
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	735
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	59
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	625
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	815
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,00	..	217½
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	..	1,00
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	50	50	Rs. 25	70
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,00	25	625
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,00	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,02	1,00	1,00	..	195
Hindustan Mills	1,30	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	800
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	50	50	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,100
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	50	50	Rs. 20	44
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,00	1,00	..	970
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	493
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	50	50	Rs. 40	55
Jewraz Bhalioo	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	1,050
Khandelah	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	870
Khatao Mackunlee	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	870
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	142
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	160	2,425 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	615
Manockjee Petit's	1,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,150
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,425
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	—	615
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	102 xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	503
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	910
Oriental	5,75	625	62	Rs. 1 5	5
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 1	145
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¼	190
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	..	790
Ripon	641	1,00	1,0	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,500
Sholapore Mills	675	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,300
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	600
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	400
Southern Maratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	Rs. 10	220
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,00	...	625
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,0	Rs. 25	695

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	4 5
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,200
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	300
Bollary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Brand's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41½	187½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dholleea P. & G. Co.	9 0	300	300	12	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,375 xd
Framji Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	50
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,400	125	25	Rs. 7½	132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	262½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	155
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	10	525
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	655
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	660

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SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

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MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18 carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also variqus descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

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Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LE MARE—September 30, Fort, the wife of Richard Le Mare, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

ONLY one thing is necessary to complete the interest of the pamphlet on Indian Government Reform which Mr. Slagg has just printed. The pamphlet is virtually a print of the speech which Mr. Slagg intended to deliver in support of his motion in the House of Commons for an inquiry into the government of India—a motion which Lord Randolph Churchill was to have seconded, but which was prevented from coming on by the vote which led to the resignation of the Government. Mr. Slagg has printed his speech ; is Lord Randolph Churchill's accession to the office of Secretary of State for India a reason why the speech which he had prepared should never see the light? It may be—and it may not be—that in his official capacity he will have the opportunity to say something on the subject in moving for an inquiry next session ; but nothing that he may have to urge is likely to be as genuine an effort at enlightenment as this undelivered speech, conceived immediately after his arrival from India, would have been. Nevertheless the grounds of inquiry are so well laid out in Mr. Slagg's pamphlet that it will more than suffice to prepare the public mind in England for the inquiry which will be instituted in the next Parliament, no matter which party may be in office. There is little need to supply, by a respectable array of precedents, a justification for the demand for inquiry. The increased activity and vigilance of the criticism to which the methods and agents of Government in India are being subjected puts the claim for inquiry on this occasion on an equality with the most urgent of those that have been put forward in the past. The readiness with which the Government of the day have acceded to the demand implies that England is not afraid to lay bare the result of her work in India ; the urgency with which the demand has been made implies a prevailing consciousness of our responsibilities in regard to the country, and a prevailing anxiety that they should be worthily borne. Nor is there any warrant for the belief that the inquiry will end in a long report and nothing more. Mr. Slagg remarks that the evidence taken upon each successive occasion shows that the previous Parliamentary inquiry was productive of much good, which would and could have been effected in no other way. The forthcoming inquiry will cover a longer interval than any that have gone before. In the Company's days they were held each time the charter was renewed, at an interval, in fact, of twenty years. Next year's inquiry—if it is to be next year—will extend over a period of thirty-three years—years more eventful than any that had preceded them in the history of India. It should enable us to take measure of the change wrought by the transfer from the Company to the Crown. It should exhibit whatever is good and whatever is bad in the working of the executive and legislative machinery provided in the "Act for the Better Government of India" and the laws amending and extending it.

This, no doubt, will be the primary purpose of the inquiry. The Secretary of State's Council, for instance, will be submitted to judgment, and unless we have all along exaggerated the inconveniences of its constitution and working, and underestimated the possible service that it may render the Empire, the Council is scarcely likely to survive the inquiry exactly in its present form. There are many suggestions for its improvement—short of that for improving it out of existence—to which the attention of the Committee of Inquiry may profitably be directed. We in Bombay, for instance, must find means of protesting against the absolute deprival of this Presidency of any direct representation in a Council of fifteen members, and Madras, which is not much better treated in being given one seat at the Board, will doubtless echo our protests. This is a grievance upon which we should be disposed to lay more stress even than upon the inclination which successive Secretaries of State have shown to have in their Council men who ought to be resting from their Indian labours, but who instead seem to think it their mission to make the labours of a newer generation in India difficult and unprofitable. The whole state of the case as regards the working of the Council must be laid before the Parliamentary Committee, and it will be the fault of those who have had reason to lament what was lately called in Bombay its "abominable obstructiveness" if its short-comings are not removed. We can at least ask that some such limitation shall be placed upon the discretion of the Secretary of State in nominating members that it shall no longer be as it is to-day the almost exclusive refuge of Bengal officers and civilians ; and some limitation, too, must be put upon the period of service, so that members shall be in a little closer sympathy with the India of to-day than many of them now are. Considering their complete irresponsibility, public opinion in this country would look with no displeasure upon a curtailment of their powers. A Council which, as Mr. Slagg says, "has got up wars, obstructed reforms, ignored secretaries of state, and set aside viceroys" is in some danger of having its wings clipped so soon as any serious inquiry is made into the way in which it has employed the faculties somewhat too liberally entrusted to it. It must at least be subjected to a very searching examination, even though the result may be to reveal that huge mistakes were made by those who created it in 1858.

The inquiry, however, should take in the operations of the Government of India in India even more largely than those in England. Thus we may expect that pains will be taken to throw light upon the effect of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, and especially upon the result of the provisions which admitted a non-official element into the Viceroy's and the two Provincial Councils. We need not anticipate the inquiry further than to say that the existing arrangements are altogether inadequate for effectively associating the more capable and enlightened members of the community in the work of legislation and government. It has been an interesting experiment which could not under any circumstances do any great harm, except so far as it might disappoint the expectations, it had kindled, and which could not have done great good, even if the Supreme and Provincial Governments had always been as careful as they have lately been to invite the most available men to take places on their Councils. The inquiry will doubtless be directed to ascertaining how far the present constitution of these Councils has ensured that an effective expression of the wishes of the community in regard to any particular subject of legislation shall precede and influence it. It will probably be found that the result has fallen short of this ; but there will be no lack of suggestions for assuring that the public opinion which exists in unmistakable vigour in the Presidency Towns at all events shall make itself heard in the making and the unmaking of laws. We should expect, too, that some effort will be made to find out if there is a divinely ordained necessity in an arrangement whereby, in the words of Mr. Slagg, "no native of India, however eminent his position or his talents may be, has any control over the taxation of the public expenditure." There seems something less than the perfection of human wisdom in a system which suddenly imposes new and permanent charges, amounting probably to two millions sterling a year, without giving the community, or anyone who is willing to speak in its behalf, the opportunity of questioning its necessity, or of representing to the Government that the burden may prove grievous and hard to be borne. The inquiry, however, will come at the time when greater results may arise from it than we could have looked for in ordinary times. The extra military expenditure of the late Government and the enlarged military estimates of their successors have called attention anew to the financial burdens and the tax-paying capacities of the people of India. A new and in most respects a healthy development of political life is manifesting itself in the great centres of population. Political society in India has reached the stage at which some larger co-operation of the governed in the work of government would come in the natural order of things. These inquiries have never been without good result, and the time is peculiarly favourable for giving to this one an important part in helping on the political and material development of India.

THE Customs Department of the Board of Trade has lately published in England a short abstract of the trade returns of the United Kingdom under the title of "Customs Statistics," which contain, amongst other things, a very suggestive tabular statement headed "articles of food for man and beast that can be and are produced in the United Kingdom." The authorities themselves have emphasised the auxiliary verb, as their object evidently was to appeal to the self-interest and patriotism of the nation in a matter which came home to their every-day consciousness. The statement in question consists of a list of articles of import worth over a hundred millions sterling, the greater portion of which could easily be produced by indigenous industry in the country. Thus, amongst the articles enumerated, eggs and poultry cost £2,885,000; butter and cheese, £16,100,000 ; vegetables £2,170,000 ; and fruits £2,835,000. And in these three or four articles alone the country submits to a drain of over twenty-four millions sterling, or twenty-four crores of rupees. Such a return leads us on to look into our own Customs House accounts, and the survey is interesting and profitable. India, so far as food is concerned, is a self-dependent country. It has sufficient resources within itself to feed its own millions, and it has not, like Great Britain, to concern itself with the harvests of the world for its food supplies. On the contrary its largest export consists of food stuffs, principally wheat and rice, the amount of which stands at over 17½ crores of rupees for 1883-84. Well may people inquire, as the Orissa Famine Commissioners seem to have done, where to look for help when the whole of the country is sore with famine. Yet, while India exports 17½ crores of food stuff it imports eight lakhs worth of "grain and pulse" which is the Custom House term for the same article. The amount may appear a mere trifle, yet small as it is, it is worth bearing in mind. The sugar industry is another branch which requires careful looking after. India exports ninety-four lakhs worth of sugar of its own growth and manufacture ; still it imports over one crore worth of the same article from foreign countries. Silk is in the same case. Of country produce and country manufacture the article brought ninety-one lakhs of rupees into India from foreign countries ; but this boon was more than neutralised, as the country had to pay more than two crores of rupees for the same article imported for its own use. The history of tea production in India has a lesson of its own, and it is one worth keeping in view. The growth and manufacture of this article is purely the result of English capital and English enterprise. The article now yields the country a yearly profit of over four crores of rupees, and bids fair to stop the old drain to China, which now has dwindled to a little under twenty-four lakhs. People have lately heard of the formation of tea agencies and tea syndicates to push on the consumption of this article in every civilised quarter of the world. This should read a lesson to our local cotton manufacturers, who had resolved some three or four years ago to follow a similar course, but who seem to be still waiting for the astrologers to declare an auspicious day for the departure of their delegates. Indigo is another article, the production of which we owe to English enterprise. It brought to India 464 lakhs in 1883-84. Other dyeing and tanning materials brought nearly sixty-two lakhs, but about half of it was paid away to foreign countries for similar stuffs imported from them. The same anomaly obtains in regard to wool and its manufactures. India exports 75½ lakhs worth of wool and 12 lakhs worth of woollen manufacture, yet the whole of this income is more than swallowed up by the 121 lakhs of woollen manufactures which it imports from foreign countries. Paper manufacture has often been talked of as a desirable field for native capital and native enterprise ; but nothing seems to be done yet, as the country still exports forty-six lakhs worth of rags against imports of 37½ lakhs worth of paper for its own use. Foreign salt drains 62½ lakhs of rupees and foreign coal 116 lakhs from the country ; but to stop or to reduce this drain rests with the ruling powers.

WE learn that Monday, the 12th instant, is fixed for the ratepayers' election to fill the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation caused by the death of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee. Mr. K. M. Shroff, editor of the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, was at first the only candidate for the seat. But now a Hindoo gentleman, Mr. Narotamdas Gordhandas, has appeared as a rival in the field. As under the Act all the ratepayers of Bombay are qualified to vote at a bye-election, active canvassing is going on all over the city. There is likewise to be a keen competition for the seat in the Town Council which will shortly be vacated by the resignation of Sir Frank Souter. Major Portman and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik are the rival candidates.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 11.

THE "Indo-European (London to Bombay) Railways Company, Limited," attracts attention in London and Paris. The scheme is briefly described in the heading of the printed "statement,"—"London to Bombay in nine days, by Paris, Madrid, Gibraltar, Tangiers, Ceuta, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Cairo, Bussorah, Kelat, Kurrachee, and Bombay." The capital of the "International Company" is set down at £65,000,000, including shares £35,000,000, and bonds or debentures £30,000,000. The company was registered in London more than a year ago. The total length of the line, from London to Bombay, will be rather less than 7,000 miles, But, as the French and Spanish lines will be taken advantage of, only the construction of the line from Tangiers to Kurrachee—5,523 miles—has to be considered ; and of this distance 688 miles have already been constructed ; so that 4,835 miles remain to be laid down. If, however, the desert be crossed, instead of following the Euphrates Valley, the line will be 622 miles shorter, thus reducing the distance to 4,213 miles between Tangiers and Kurrachee. The average cost of the line per mile, throughout the whole route, including fixed and rolling stock, is estimated at a little over £13,000 ; but the projectors, while they reckon the necessary expenditure in accordance with this estimate, express their belief that the actual outlay will be much less ; as the railway will follow the sea-coast for the most part, and manual labour is very cheap in the countries through which it passes. The "statement" is signed, "for the Committee of the Engineers of the Founders," by "J. B. Bouville," and the office is at 11, Queen Victoria-street, London.

This is evidently a big undertaking, and there are many difficulties to be surmounted. A tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar is included in the scheme, the distance being 8½ miles ; but, in the meantime, as the execution of such a work must involve delay "a service of powerful steamers," we are informed, "will be established, on which the train, including the engine, can be placed, which will pass passengers and goods from Gibraltar to Tangiers, or to any other point of the African coast that may appear most advantageous." The net profits per year are expected to amount to £8,415,000 ; "that is to say, about 13 per. cent on the capital of £65,000,000, which is supposed to be necessary for the construction of the works, and for purchasing the fixed and rolling stock necessary to the working of the line." The public are informed that "a committee chosen by the company will be set apart for the economical question of the project." From Ceuta a line must be constructed in Morocco to join on to the system of French railways in Algeria and Tunis. From Tunis another line must be made, through Tripoli, to form a junction with the Egyptian railway system. The section from Tangier to Cairo can be completed, it is thought, in three years, while portions of it might be put into working condition for local traffic in two years. In five years, it is estimated, the whole line from Tangier to Kurrachee may be ready for through traffic. It is intended, as soon as the Indo-European Railway is completed, to run an express train from London to Bombay every day, carrying passengers, local mails, heavy parcels, and other goods. It has not yet been decided whether the Suez Canal is to be crossed by a bridge, or avoided by a tunnel.

News has come from St. Petersburg to the effect that the last serious difficulty in the way of an amicable settlement of the Afghan question has been overcome, and that the results arrived at will at once be embodied in a protocol. Russia has abandoned the whole of the Zulficar Pass proper, and its eastern continuation, all except the very extremities of the ridges, which are absolutely necessary to the safety of Russia's communications. Meruchak is likewise left to Afghanistan, while the frontier eastward to Khoja Saleh will be settled on the basis of the agreement of 1873. All's well that ends well.

Since the last Indian mail left, there has been the greatest danger of a rupture between Germany and Spain, owing to the occupation by Germany of the Caroline Islands, to which Spain lays claim. Between the Cabinet and the "Dynastic Opposition," poor King Alfonso is in extremely hot water, and the prospects of the revolutionary party are supposed to have improved. Hostile criticisms of the King and the monarchy are the order of the day. The Army and the Navy though loyal are exasperated against Germany, and profess a strong desire to avenge what they consider an insult to the Spanish nation. In Saragossa, Barcelona, Huesca, San Sebastian, and Granada the popular agitation has been running very high. In some towns mobs have paraded the streets with flags, and patriotic and disloyal cries have rent the air. At Valencia the mob was ungovernable, and, in spite of what the authorities could do, seized the flagstaff and escutcheon at the German Consulate, and destroyed them. The ringleaders, however, were arrested, and will be brought to trial. But the consequences, even if peace be preserved, as seems almost certain, may be very grave. The days of the Spanish Monarchy may possibly be numbered. Revolution has been in the air for some time throughout the Peninsula. The earthquakes and pestilence have caused great misery ; and the wretched are apt to fancy that any change must be for the better. Senor Zorilla seems very sanguine as to the result, if a war should break out between Spain and the Fatherland. The *Figaro* calls him the Spanish Gambetta. He hopes for the speedy establishment of the Spanish Republic, come war, come peace. In the event of war, he says, the German Empire may be able to buy ironclads, gunboats, and other war vessels ; but it cannot purchase seamen : whereas in Spain all the inhabitants of the coasts are intrepid seamen, and they would rise to a man, if required, and fight Germany on all the seas.

The French Government, apprehending complications if Spaniards residing in France should get up demonstrations against Germany, have given instructions to local authorities how to act. At the Vincennes shooting match, the *Ligue des Patriotes* received a deputation from the Spanish residents of Paris. The President, M. Deroulède, took occasion to remark that the French had formerly learned to their cost that Spain was *par excellence* the land of resistance to foreign invasion. Many Spaniards were present when the competition closed on Sunday, but M. Deroulède declined to make any further observations on the present crisis. At Narbonne about 180 Spaniards attempted a demonstration, but it was immediately suppressed by the police.

Henri Rochefort continues, in his peculiar fashion, to express his opinions of England and the English. The Paris *Morning News* printed an article, saying that if Olivier Pain had really been shot by the English, he would have got only what he deserved. Upon this the editor of the *Intransigeant* informs the editor of the *Morning News* that "several sticks loaded with lead are already raised over his devoted head, and that a favourable opportunity is awaited for."

The number of cholera cases in the south is steadily diminishing, though a few cases have occurred in new localities. The probability is, that as the season advances and the cold weather sets in, the disease will gradually disappear. It is of consequence to prohibit the bringing of cholera patients into the churches. Hence the much difficulty is found in preventing this. Paris is at present full of strangers returning from Switzerland, the Black Forest, Aix-les-Bains, and other summer resorts. Americans usually spend some weeks here, getting new bonnets and dresses, before starting for the United States in October. The "Cholera scare" does not appear to have deterred tourists from coming to the Continent this year, to anything like the same extent as last year. Paris never was healthier, I believe, than it is now. The September gales are upon us ; and the dread of a bad crossing at Boulogne or Calais, or of a worse one at Dieppe, which takes five hours, detains timid travellers in Paris longer than they intended. During last night the wind blew furiously, and dashed heavy showers against the windows. After such a night the papers are sure to bring us a column of disasters by sea and land, which mean distress and mourning to a multitude of families of all ranks and conditions.

I mentioned in a former letter the case against Euphrasie Mercier for the murder of Mademoiselle Ménétret, at Villemomble near Paris. Important confirmations of the truth of the charge against the woman Mercier have been discovered. The day before yeterday the magistrates conducted a search through the house of the murdered lady. The chairs were separately examined. The flooring of each room was taken up. Every step of the staircase was sounded. The prisoner answered all questions with the utmost composure until one particular bedroom at the back was reached. She had stated, in a former examination, that her mistress and friend had always slept in a front bed-room. The furniture in the back room was now for the first time examined. As M. Kuehn approached the bed, the prisoner was seen to turn pale, and show signs of nervousness. This was accounted for by what now came to light. M. Kuehn lifted the sheets and blankets. They were covered with dark stains, which the doctor in attendance upon the magistrates at once pronounced to be blood marks, probably about two years old. Further light was thrown upon Mademoiselle Ménétret's disappearance by the deposition of Adeline Grilliere, a domestic in the employ of M. Gratien, a friend of Mademoiselle Ménétret living in the neighbourhood. This witness deposed as follows :—"On the 22nd of April, 1883, Mademoiselle Ménétret came round to my master's, M. Gratien, and told him that as she was suspicious of the Mercier family, she would no longer keep her jewelry and securities at home. She asked M. Gratien to come round and help her to draw up an inventory of her valuables, which she would then entrust to his safe keeping. M. Gratien, being ill at the time, promised Mademoiselle Ménétret that he would send me round next day to draw up duplicate lists, as he had full confidence in me. I went to Mademoiselle Ménétret's next day, as agreed, and we set to work at once, drawing up the inventory. While this was going on, the prisoner, Euphrasie Mercier, came into the room frequently on one pretext or another, and seemed to watch what we were about with eager attention. About noon I left to prepare my master's breakfast ; but, when stepping out of the villa, I missed my footing and fell, breaking my collar-bone. I had to be put to bed. Next morning M. Gratien went round to inform Mademoiselle Ménétret of my accident. He rang at the door, which was opened by Euphrasie Mercier, who, on seeing who it was, exclaimed,—'She has gone on a journey ;' and slammed the door in his face." The magistrates are of opinion that the murder must have been committed during the night of that day, the 24th of April.

What is fame? To be
Like a snowflake on the river,
A moment white, then gone for ever,

And seen for a moment only by some of those who happen to be passing that reach of the river. The *Critic*, an American journal asked for the opinions of its subscribers, as to the forty Americans who, in the event of the establishment of an American Academy, after the model of the Académie Francaise, would be entitled to become the first members of it. Several hundred voting papers were filled up, and sent to the editor ; and, after they had been carefully sorted, it was found that the following names had received enough suffrages to qualify them for admission to the ranks of the Immortals :—O. W. Holmes, J. R. Lowell, J. G. Whittier, G. W. D. Howells, G. W. Curtis, T. B. Aldrich, Bret Harte, E. C. Stedman, R. G. White, E. E. [illegible], G. W. Cable, Henry James, Mark Twain, C. D. Warner, H. W. Beecher, J. B. Clarke, R. H. Stoddard, W. D. Whitney, Walt Whitman, Asa Gray, Noah Porter, John Fiske, J. A. Woolsey, A. B. Alcott, Julian Hawthorne, J. Burroughs, M. Hopkins, J. W. Higginson, J. G. Saxe, O. B. Frothingham, G. P. Fisher, M. C. Tyler, C. A

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 30.

Disastrous accounts of the damage caused by the cyclone continue to be received.

At Pattamandi it burst once at 4 and a second time at 9 a. m. with redoubled fury, when the work of destruction was complete. The Government offices were levelled to the ground. Not a building, hut, or tree has escaped. There has been a severe loss of cattle, but few men have been drowned.

At False Point several vessels were completely wrecked and others stranded. The barque General Fytche, of Moulmein, was blown five miles inland. The barque Nucotru, of Ava, is a complete wreck, and is breaking up fast. The captain and crew are ashore. The British India steamer Booldana is also aground, but might be got away by lightening her. In addition to the loss of the captain and the lascar crew of the Tewkesbury, the chief and second officers are missing. The European portion of the crew are cruising about the Bay of Bengal in a patched-up boat. A cat and a pig are the only living animals on board. Ashore the results are far more serious. Besides the drowning of Captain Douglas and others, telegraphed yesterday, the 300 natives met a a watery grave. With exception of a workman and the lighthouse keeper, there is not a single European left to tell the tale of disaster. The carcases of thousands of cows, buffaloes, deer, and tigers line the banks, and the atmosphere is thoroughly noxious. The body of Captain Douglas has been recovered; those of his wife and children are missing.

RELIEF WORKS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

It is proposed to construct a railway embankment as a work in the flooded district of Bengal. The area of 3,500 square miles has been inundated.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

If the Bombay Exhibition falls through the collection which is going to London will be sold for what it will fetch, instead of being brought back.

THE FARTHER EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPT. 30.

News by the China mail arrived to-day states that Sir R. Hart will hold his appointment in the Imperial Customs until the spring, when other arrangements will be made, on his taking up the post of British Minister.

A Shanghai firm has secured the contract for the Pekin railway, which is estimated to cost 28 million taels.

The Nankin arsenal is being enlarged. An American firm is supplying machinery.

Coal equal to Cardiff has been found at the Kaiping mines.

A Chinese frigate has been raised in good condition in the Foochow river.

An exhibition will be held next year at Shanghai of machinery for mines and railways. The construction of buildings for housing the exhibits has commenced.

The Empress of China is said to be taking lessons daily in gymnastics and boxing. Her Majesty has donned the "bloomer" costume.

Fresh floods have occurred in the Canton district owing to the mandarins not repairing the old breaches. The second rice crop has been lost, and extreme distress prevails.

Large additions are being made to the Japanese fleet. Six new torpedo boats are coming to Hongkong. Eight forts are being constructed, five of which are nearly finished.

The death of the Second King of Siam is reported. A change in the form of Government is expected. There will, it is said, be no Second King in future.

THE PONDICHERRY HARBOUR SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 29.

The committee appointed under the presidency of Monsieur Godin de Lepinay, Chief Engineer of Public Works in France, to consider the Pondicherry harbour project, has passed a unanimous vote in favour of the scheme, recommending the early prosecution of the works. The report urges that the development of the colony requires the construction of a safe port, offering easy access and perfect security to ships of the largest tonnage, and it is indispensable for the security of the French position in the Far East that military, marine, and maritime transports should have an independent provisioning and coaling station at some point between Cochin and Cochin China. The plans prepared and submitted by Monsieur Poiay, the local Engineer, have been approved provisionally; but the Government will send out a marine engineer specially to supervise the operations of the company and to make such modifications in the working details as may seem desirable. The original estimates have not been altered, and the total cost of the undertaking stands at 21,000,000 francs, upon which sum the promoters ask for a Colonial guarantee of 5½ per cent. per annum. The financial question is in difficulty at present; but the local Government has suggested that the £40,000 now secured by the French Government from the British Government for the salt monopoly should be utilized by the colony.

The Tew court-martial re-assembles on Monday

POONA AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

The Poona Agri-Horticultural Show was opened by His Excellency Lord Reay this afternoon. There is a decided falling off in the number and quality of the exhibits, especially amongst roses and flowering plants. Foliage plants, notably begonias, crotons, dracenas, and palms are very good, as are exhibits of vegetables. The cut flowers are very poor.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

The steeplechases to-day were well attended.

ALL-HORSE CHASE.

Rifleman	1
Valentine	2
Gameboy	3

Won easily. Sentinel was scratched. At the first hurdle Rifleman fell. Major Mansel broke his collar-bone, but picking himself up he rode pluckily to the end, winning the race.

ARAB AND C. B. CHASE.

Roostum	1
Fez	2

The other horses were scratched. Won in a canter.

PONY CHASE.

Diadem	1
Shipwreck	2
Firefly	3

The winner had the race all round. Barabbas was scratched.

HUNT CHASE.

Rifleman	1
Folly	2
Ariel	3

Won easily. Ishmael was scratched. The rider of Folly lodged an objection to the effect that the course not being properly marked out, he got out, and so lost the race. The objection was not held valid by the stewards.

CRICKET AT POONA.

In the Secunderabad *vs.* Poona match Secundrabad went in first and made 73 runs. Jamieson 19 and Hazelton 20 were the highest scores. Barton took six and Raikes five wickets. The match is twelve a side.

In the Poona first innings six wickets have fallen for 130 runs. Barton and Carpenter, the potout men, are top scorers with 63 and 23 respectively. Other double figures are Lyttleton 13, Caldecott and Raikes 12 each.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE ALEXANDER AND THE PORTE.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, SEPT. 29.

Prince Alexander has resolved to send a deputation to the Sultan to assure him of the tranquillity of the Province of Roumelia.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 30.

The s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 18th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock this morning.

The s. s. Indus, for Colombo and Calcutta, left at 9 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, SEPT. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been firm and upward tendency.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8lbs. do.	6
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅛
4½ ,, ,,	74⅛
3 ,, Consols for account	99⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	47⅛

SEVERAL changes will shortly be effected in the Post Office administration. Mr. F. R. Hogg, C.S., Director-General of the Post Office, will return to India and resume charge of his office at the end of next month. Several important questions connected with postal improvements have been reserved for his consideration. On Mr. Hogg's return Mr. H. E. M. James, Bombay C.S., his *locum tenens*, will revert to his sub tantive appointment as Postmaster-General, Bengal, and Mr. H. M. Kisch, C.S., the Officiating Postmaster-General, Bengal, will either return to the Executive Civil Service or perhaps remain in the Department, as some vacancies may occur, and transfers of officers be made by that time. It is stated that Mr. E. R. Douglas, Inspector-General of the Mail Service, intends shortly to retire.

MR. C. E. G. CRAWFORD, C. S., assumed charge yesterday of the office of Acting Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, in place of Mr. E. M. Fulton, appointed to act as Sessions Judge of Belgaum. Mr. Crawford is likely to be confirmed in the appointment.

SIGNORINA MARCHETTI will give her third concert at the Town Hall to-morrow evening. Since her last appearance in Bombay Signorina Marchetti has given a concert in Poona, where she created a most favourable impression.

DR. LEITNER has sent the following telegram to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee from Simla:—"Kindly convey mine and the Anjuman-i-Panjab's sincere condolence to the family of my lamented friend, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee."

THE fund for giving medical aid to Indian women, started under the auspices of Lady Dufferin, meets with cordial support from all parts of India. The list is now circulating among the princes of Kattywar, two of whom, Malik Shri Nasibkhanji Dariakhanji, Chief of Bajana, and Khan Shri Shabamatkhanji Nathukhanji, Chief of Gidad (Bantwa), have already contributed a sum of Rs. 500 each.

THE Burmese question is the topic which absorbs the attention of most of the Indian papers at present. The *Englishman* offers the following solution of the difficulty:—"An expedition to Mandalay is not an enterprise of great magnitude, and a compulsory interview with [illegible] palace might be productive of salutary results. We have long had Theebaw under our thumb, and we cannot allow him to employ the brief respite which he owes to the Russian scare in involving us in a political complication with France. The difficulty in the matter is the holding of the country, but it might be enough at present if we imposed conditions of good behaviour on Theebaw, and placed a Resident over him. This is probably the solution of the problem which will presently be adopted."

THE *Madras Mail's* quarrel with Mr. Grant Duff is evidently not settled yet. Speaking of the cost of his journey to Simla and back, which it estimates at about Rs. 15,500, it says:—"These figures demonstrate the first cost of the Governor's tour at a time when the Government of India is in such financial extremity that it has, by its own admission, adopted a 'retrograde policy with regard to the development of the country.' The sum represents the pay of about 5,000 coolies, employed for one month upon railway construction; and we all know that public works of great utility have been summarily stopped for want of funds, and at the risk of an ultimate loss of several lakhs of rupees, if not also of thousands of lives. It is natural that Mr. and Mrs. Grant Duff should wish to visit the Himalayas, and a few of the chief historical places in Northern India, before their return home, but it is not reasonable that the people of India should be taxed at such a time as this to pay for the Governor's excursion outside this Presidency. We may be told that the tour has been undertaken mainly in view to a personal conference between the Governor and the Viceroy about affairs of great consequence to Madras; but such conference might have been postponed until December, when it could have been held at Calcutta, at no greater expense than the cost of passage tickets to and fro for the Governor, a Secretary, and an aide-de-camp. It is an old saying in India that retrenchment should commence at the top of the tree. It is idle to expect subordinate officials to practise a rigid economy in the outlay of public money in exceptionally hard times, if conspicuous officials set an example of indifference to public opinion of inappropriate and unnecessary expenditure." It is easy to carp; but if the Madras critic could take a more sensible view of the matter he would understand that the Governor of the Presidency can settle many things by personal influence at head-quarters that could never be settled by merely writing spiteful paras.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY'S opinion of Lord Randolph Churchill, expressed in an article published in the current *National Review*, is that "he will prove the best instructed and the most active and successful Minister for India."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following comments upon the Indian native press and Lord Ripon:—A telegram in the *Daily News* describes an extraordinary outburst of sympathy on the part of the native press with their old friend, Lord Ripon, as against the attacks of the new—the very new—Indian Secretary. There are two things worth noticing about this piece of intelligence. The first, of course, is the extraordinary depth and permanence of the feeling of personal attachment to himself excited by Lord Ripon, and that not so much through any benefits that he was able to bestow on the people of India, but simply through his transparent anxiety to befriend them, and to hold the balance with absolute impartiality between native and European. This taking of the will for the deed by a whole nation, and with such intensity of feeling, too, is a striking fact indeed, and a hopeful one for the future of India. And there is another minor but still important cause for rejoicing—namely, that we are now allowed to hear from India something else besides the things which are calculated to embitter the feeling between the Englishmen and natives. Had the *Times* correspondent been the sole purveyor of news, we should be as ignorant of the present expression of native opinion as, for all that he told us, we should have been of the exhibitions of enthusiastic loyalty so general throughout India at the time of the Russian scare."

AT the recent meeting of the British Association, the chair in the Geographical section was taken by the President, General Walker. Major F. Bailey read a paper on the Indian Forest School. He stated that it was only within the last twenty-five years that a special State department had administered the Indian forests. The staff was at first composed of men who had received no professional education, but they were able to do all that was then needed, and they accomplished work of great value. But as a result of their work the State became possessed of large forest areas, from which a permanent supply of produce had to be secured, and which had therefore to be managed systematically. At that time nothing was known of systematic forestry in England or in India, and an arrangement was made in 1866 under which candidates for the Indian forest service were trained on the Continent. The arrangement with the French Government was still in force, but it had now been decided to undertake the instruction in England. The great progress that had been made in Indian forestry was mainly due to the professionally-trained men with whom the Forest Department had been recruited, but up to 1869 nothing was done for the education of the subordinate ranks. In 1878 Mr. Brandis proposed to establish a central forest school, and his proposals were accepted by Government. The chief object of the school was then to prepare the natives of India for the executive charges of forest rangers and to qualify them for promotion to the superior staff; but it was hoped that the school might ultimately be used to train candidates for the controlling branch. The present system was that the candidates were selected by conservators of forests or by directors of the school. Candidates for the ranger's certificate must have passed the entrance examination of an Indian university on the English side, while candidates for the forester's certificate passed a lower examination.

THE *World* adds its protest to many others which have been raised against the inadequate official appreciation of the services rendered by the marines of late. Considering, it says, the number of men engaged, the length of time they were in the Soudan—some for fifteen months at Suakim alone—and the varied work they performed, whether as Infantry Garrison, Camel Corps, Mounted Infantry, Artillery, or Signallers, Staff or Transport Officers, to say nothing of the arduous duties of Provost-Marshal and Press Censor, a couple of C. B.'s and two brevets appear to be a very limited proportion. Major Poë, who lost his leg—and on several occasions nearly his life—in leading his two troops of Marine Camel Corps, gets one C. B., but no advance in rank; his second-in-command receives a brevet majority. The second brevet goes to Major Sandwith, who has been seconded for service on the Staff with the Army in Egypt since 1882, and certainly deserves more than a barren step in Army rank.

LORD HARTINGTON'S Whig protests against Radical schemes of Land Reform are not every where taken *au sérieux*. Thus the *World* points out that he gets what Lord Hartington never anticipates for himself and for Liberalism to-day are the policy of the entire Liberal party to-morrow. "Some half-dozen years ago he was the staunch champion of flogging in the Army, and delivered, in the House of Commons, a glowing panegyric on its advantages a few days before he gave notice of a resolution condemning it. In like manner, he began with opposing the County Franchise; he ends by dwelling, with the best substitute for enthusiasm he can command, on the part that he has taken in carrying it. He went out of his way twelve months since to express the gravest doubts on the propriety of separating Franchise from Redistribution, three weeks before the Cabinet, of which he was a member, decided on that separation; nor will it be forgotten that he resisted the equalisation of the Irish to the English Franchise—one of the cardinal points in the Act for which he is responsible. Finally, in one of the strongest speeches he ever delivered, Lord Hartington declared it would be madness to grant local government to Ireland; to-day he assigns to the reform of local government throughout the United Kingdom the first place."

THE misunderstanding between Germany and Spain is to be settled by the Pope, instead of by gunpowder. There is still a certain interest in the following statistics with regard to the nominal strength of the navies of the two countries. Germany has 13 first-class ironclads, with 147 guns and 5,990 men; 14 ironclad gunboats, each armed with a revolving 6-cup gun, and with a crew of 76 men; eight cruising frigates, armed with 123 guns and carrying 3,200 men; 10 cruising corvettes, with 99 guns and 2,700 men; four cruisers, with 22 guns and 484 men; four gunboats, with 12 guns, 350 men; eight despatch boats, with 18 guns and 800 men; nine training ships, with 78 guns and 1,050 men; two transports, 11 coasters, 11 lightships, and a great number of torpedo ships, of which no fewer than 30 are capable of taking the open sea. As against this fleet, Spain could oppose, even on paper, more than five first-class ironclads, with 62 guns; four first-class wooden frigates, with 97 guns; six first-class cruisers, with 48 guns; four second-class wooden frigates, with 99 guns; five second-class cruisers, with 15 guns; seven steam corvettes, with 26 guns; three despatch boats, with nine guns; two third-class cruisers, with six guns; 18 steamers, with 53 guns; one transport, with two guns; 10 second-class gunboats, each with one gun; 42 third-class gunboats, of which 10 are armed with two and the rest with one gun; 11 torpedoes, each armed with one gun; four torpedo ships, one steam tug, with two guns; four sailing vessels, with 33 guns; and five pontoons.

IT is the fashion now for novelists to write about their art. It must be a pleasant diversion in itself, and it enables the novelist, moreover, to tell his fellow-artists home truths that they might otherwise miss. Of this latter privilege "Ouida" avails herself with characteristic freedom in the new number of the *North American Review*. She has no patience with the absence of strong flavour, the avoidance of "complex, cosmopolitan, and contradictory characters," which are two of the "Tendencies of Modern English Fiction." She is full of contempt, too, for the notion that writing a novel is a "work" requiring care and subject to rules, instead of a matter of intuition, "spontaneous and irresistible." And then how shy your ordinary novelist fights of "free love," of "unstable passions," and "sated appetites"! The great defect of English novels would seem, in short to be that they are not all like "Ouida's."

THE Maharaja of Tipperah being warned by the Government "to set his house in order" has at last issued orders for the introduction certain judicious reforms into his State which will no doubt bring about a beneficial result. Curtailments and improvements which will have the effect of reducing the public expenditure have already been set on foot. Reduction of establishments in several departments is also being made. It is expected that within a short time the reforms will give the State a better tone and vigour than it is supposed to enjoy.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE I. M. S. Tonasserim sails to-day for Suakim with the following:—3 European and 2 native commissioned officers, 100 non-commissioned rank and file, 54 public and 17 private followers, and 108 horses of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry; one European commissioned, 3 private followers, and one horse of the Madras Commissariat Department; one European officer, one native commissioned officer, 3 warrant officers, one non-commissioned officer, and one follower of the Madras Transport Department; 2 followers and one horse of the Madras Staff; one European commissioned officer, 3 followers, and one horse of the Army Veterinary Department; one woman of the 14th Hussars and 3 native commissioned officers of the Bombay Medical Department. The following are the names of the officers:—Colonel F. S. Cherry, Lieutenant W. E. Brett, Surgeon-Major S. L. Dobis, Captain Sherard, Lieutenant Acton, and Veterinary Surgeon Fenton

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	63 83	60 83	64 69	67 59
Sept. 29, Wednesday..	0 53	.....	.....	.....
,, 30, Thursday		0 50	0 20	0 27
Total.....	64 33	61 33	64 89	67 86
Corresponding date last year	71 47	81 64	80 32	77 43

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," 16 oz. or Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

INDIA AT THE GENERAL ELECTION.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association was held on Tuesday evening when the general committee presented their report of the steps that have been and are being taken to interest the electors of the United Kingdom in important Indian questions at the approaching general election. Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit was called to the chair.

The Hon. K. T. Telang said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, in proposing to you the adoption of the resolution of which I have charge, I think it will be convenient if I state to you in brief the history of the movement, of which you are invited here to receive a report this evening. You are all aware that there has been practically a dissolution of Parliament, and that a general election in England is now approaching. It was thought by many friends that this afforded a particularly suitable opportunity for the India views of Indian affairs being placed before the people of the United Kingdom. This view was stated with much force and clearness in a letter published in a Bombay newspaper and signed by English electors. Accordingly the Council of the Association took the subject into consideration, and decided that the co-operation of the other presidencies should be invited in this matter. These associations accordingly have been written to, and from Calcutta and Madras and from Sind, we have received assurances of warm sympathy. It has then been decided that attempts should be made to circulate in England in large numbers leaflets relating to Indian topics. This decision was come to, following a hint given by the report of the last meeting of the Cobden Club. The chairman of that meeting said—"We have accordingly already sent up to England 4 leaflets on important Indian topics, and some nine are in preparation. These leaflets are revised by a special sub-committee of your council and will be again revised by our representatives now in England. This one step was early decided upon. But subsequently from our energetic brethren of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha who had also been thinking of this matter we received a communication which enabled us to take a further step beyond that which the council of this association originally thought to be feasible. The Sabha have been able to collect together a considerable sum for helping on the movement, and in communication with them it was therefore decided that efforts should be made to approach the electors of the United Kingdom, not merely on the way originally intended, but also by sending up delegates on our behalf to take steps. England to carry out the objects which we entertain. Accordingly three delegates have been sent, one gentleman belonging to Bengal, one to Madras, and one to Bombay. They will take such steps as they may find to be appropriate for bringing Indian subjects to the attention of the British people. They will revise any leaflet that may be sent to them from here, draw up other leaflets themselves, and get others still drawn up by our friends in England. You will see the necessity of this step when you remember that any leaflets that we could send from here must go by the end of next week, in order to be of any use. While our delegates in England in England will spend the interval between now and the beginning of November for this purpose. The speaker then read a passage from the *Daily News* in regard to the meeting held in Bombay in support of a memorial to the late Mr. Fawcett, and proceeded to say that it was decided to issue the leaflets on the model of the leaflets issued by the Cobden Club in England. Quoting from the *Rochdale Observer* from a report of the annual meeting of the Cobden Club, Mr. Telang said, that the chairman in speaking of the leaflets, said:—"In the month of November the Committee of the Cobden Club arrived at the conclusion that the best mode of reaching the masses was neither by sending out pamphlets but by short telling leaflets which could be taken home and digested at leisure by the new voters and other electors. I wrote myself to a number of friends asking them to help in this work, and my letters met with a hearty response, for they realised about £2,500 for the special publication fund." In conclusion, Mr. Telang proposed "that this meeting is of opinion that earnest steps ought to be taken in concert with the association in other parts of the country to bring the Indian view of Indian questions prominently to the notice of the electors of the United Kingdom."

The Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, in seconding the resolution, said that it was strange that in the latter end of the 19th century they should be entirely without any representation whatever in the British Parliament. The next three months would probably witness a very fierce political contest. They were utterly unable in any way directly to influence the course or the result of that contest, and yet no thoughtful person could deny that they would be vitally affected by that result. They were absolutely without any representation whatever in the British Parliament, and yet their destinies would very materially depend upon the choice that the British electors might make of their own representatives. He confessed that the state of affairs seemed to him to be one calling for an immediate and a very careful consideration of statesmen both in England and India. It seemed to him to be very much like an anachronism, but they must deal with the state of things for the present as they found it. And although they had no direct representation in Parliament, they were not altogether wanting in friends, by which they might at all events lay their views and aspirations before the people of Great Britain. He had very great faith in the justice and love of fair play which characterised the English nation as a whole. (Hear, hear.) There was one remarkable circumstance with reference to their voice, and it was that they could appeal to both great parties in England. They had friends amongst Conservatives in the fortunately they had friends amongst Liberals. In fact he need hardly remind the meeting that the gracious proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen of 1858, which they all cling to, was a great charter of the political rights and liberties, was the handiwork of and conception of one of the greatest Conservative statesmen, namely, Lord Beaconsfield, while on the other hand it fell to the lot of a great Liberal statesman to vindicate and effectually carry into practice those noble principles and the generous spirit which was breathed by that cautious proclamation. He said that it fell to the lot of a liberal statesman, and he need scarcely remind them that the statesman he had in view was their illustrious and beloved late Viceroy Lord Ripon. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhai proposed "that to this end this meeting approves of the publication and distribution of a general address to the electors of the United Kingdom on behalf of this country and of leaflets and pamphlets on Indian subjects." He said the proposition which had been entrusted to him relative to the distribution of a general address to the electors of the United Kingdom on behalf of this country and of leaflets on Indian subjects. He ventured to make an amendment in that part of the printed address which related to the settlement of the land question by deleting the words "on a permanent footing," and substituting "on the basis of securing to the holder the benefit of all improvements made by him." The use of the word "permanent" might mislead some people into supposing that the association recommended the permanent revenue settlement of Cornwallis. The document was necessarily couched in general terms for the insertion of details of proofs would have marred its utility as a paper intended to awaken the general body of electors to a due sense of their responsibilities towards the people of India. The key to the whole address was contained in one short sentence "no new principles have to be laid down." They did not even ask for new concessions. The address simply called upon Englishmen to declare that the pledges of their sovereign and parliament were real and irrevocable. Such an appeal might at first sight seem superfluous and even absurd. Not so, however, on a close inspection of the matter. Was this famous statute of 1833 interpreted and enforced in its integrity? Did not a judge of the High Court of Judicature in England lately assert that the proclamation of 1858 had no judicial and therefore no binding force? It was not his intention to discuss the various topics treated of in the address. But he could not resist the temptation of referring to the subject of taxation. The leaflet was before the meeting. It did not tell a flattering tale. No. The taxes trenched upon the margin of subsistence. That was the testimony of many distinguished servants of the Crown. And yet they were told by some Englishmen that the incidence of taxation here was by no means heavy, and that every thing wore a roseate hue. Gentlemen, hitherto their English friends had advocated the claims of natives. While they were doing this, they were at the same time educating their conscience and fitting them for the discharge of their duties as citizens of a free State. They ought to be now relieved of their self-imposed task. The natives ought now to agitate for constitutional reforms with the ample resources of constitutional ways and maxims. It was not only their right; it was a duty they owed alike to England and India. How else could they hope to influence the conduct of the electorate? "If things," said Burke, are left to themselves, it was his clear opinion that a nation may slide down fair and softly from the highest point of grandeur and prosperity to the lowest state of imbecility and meanness without any one marking a particular period in its declension." Hear what another statesman said. He referred to George Canning.—"The doing right is not only the most honourable course of action, it is also the most profitable in its result." Above all England, of all countries in the world, has unmistakeably taught them to think that a Government gained more by redressing an evil than by continuing it. Those were the sentiments of Englishmen. Let them be diffused in every possible way amongst the great mass of Englishmen in the language of a Bright or a Spurgeon. That would call into being a force irresistible alike in its might and mercy. (Applause.)

Mr. Dinshaw Edalji Wacha, in seconding the resolution, said that there prevailed such absolute unanimity among his enlightened countrymen in all parts of India as to the expediency of awakening an intelligent interest in Indian affairs among the British electors at this unique juncture that it would be superfluous for him to dilate on it even briefly. He would, therefore, confine his observations to the means by which it is proposed to awaken interest. In a matter of this kind Indians must only be apt pupils. Indeed, [illegible] have themselves a ready machinery of [illegible]. And knowing as Indians do how efficient and potent for good that machinery is, it is but natural they should adopt it. If English candidates for parliamentary honours could gain the ears of their constituencies by means of electoral addresses and if organised bodies could educate the voters by means of leaflets distributed broadcast over the country, why should Indians be slow to inform these parliamentary candidates themselves and their voters of the wants and wishes of India, and that too by similar machinery. The *raison de être* of the importance of distributing the address and the leaflets which would now be submitted to the meeting them for adoption would therefore be manifest to them all. Experience had taught them that reform of a permanent nature, such as an improved constitution of the Government of India, severe economy in all branches of expenditure, &c., was always slow of growth. It could be achieved gradually and that through the sturdy British electors alone—electors of whose love of fair play they were so deeply convinced, the electors who in fact are the ultimate arbiters of their destiny. The late Professor Fawcett observed, "Depend upon it, the conduct of the British Parliament will in no small degree decide the future of our empire in India." It must also be remembered that India appeals to the British electors of all shades of opinion, though he cannot refrain from expressing his personal view that their true ally was liberalism or rather that their true allies were those persons whose creed is that liberalism is the cause of national liberty. He asked the meeting to remember that in distributing the address and the leaflets the essential objects to be attained were (1) to evoke the sympathy of the electors, (2) to dispel their ignorance, and (3) to educate them as to the real condition of India and her people and the glaring defects of British administration. Presently, as Mr G. O. Trevelyan observed in his speech the other day it would seem that the mass was indifferent to foreign politics. One reason of it, as an able journalist, said was the ignorance of geography of foreign countries. They had faint ideas of Peshawar and Rawal-Pindee, of Bombay and Calcutta, of Hyderabad and Mysore. Another, and the most important reason was that questions of domestic policy occupied almost their whole attention. But India's domestic policy was also the domestic policy of England, for the interests of England were identical with those of India. A contented and prosperous India meant a wealthy and powerful England. It was on those identical questions that they must strive to awaken the interest of the British electors. They had only to stir to its inmost depths the present apathy of the electors to be able to make their voices heard, and heard with effect, for their welfare. The speaker then quoted the words of the Duke of Marlborough formerly the Marquis of Blanford and the eldest brother of Lord Randolph Churchill. "Events move with remarkable slowness in this country and nothing more so than popular convictions. It takes an enormous stimulus to move the English. They move onward like a glacier, a lifetime only makes a change. The inertia of matter is nothing to the inertia of the English mind. When it does move, however, its momentum is irresistible." In this feature of the progress of English public opinion, Mr. Dinsha said he has great faith. The inertia presently prevailing about India in England must yield to intelligible. Let them strive their best by every legitimate and constitutional means to move the glacier. Let them unite together to give that "enormous stimulus" which the English mind stood in need of to understand correctly Indian wants and wishes. No doubt the glacier must be moved slowly at first till at last in the fullness of time the momentum becomes irresistible. There were signs all around them of the dawn of political activity which has broken forth on India. Very much would depend on their own efforts in the present and in the future, assisted by kind English friends to make that dawn burst forth into a bright day that would witness their national prosperity—political, intellectual and material—in fact that "proudest day" in English history, also to which the brilliant Macaulay referred in the insight of unerring political seer half a century ago in words that are as imperishable as they were true. (Applause.)

Mr. G Kirloskar, in supporting the resolution, said that they should utilise the present very favourable opportunity for informing the British public as to the true condition of India; whether she was really as rich as she always was, and was still considered to be; whether her revenues were elastic or otherwise; whether justice was cheap and speedy or costly and dilatory; whether she was lightly or heavily taxed; and whether her industries were advancing or dying out. These and other question like these lay at the very root of the administration of the country. If they once succeeded in interesting the English nation in these matters, he had no doubt that they would feel rightly and would sympathise with them. They had such ample confidence in the fair-mindedness and uprightness of the English people at large, their sense of justice and fair play for all their glorious traditions of liberty and equality, that they felt that they were quite safe in their hands as a baby was in those of her mother. (A laugh.) They could now see that there was a growing interest in things concerning India. The Russian advance, he said, in the direction of India, however unfortunate it might be in other respects, would compel the English people to take a more lively interest in their affairs than they had hitherto done. The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga proposed that the appeal on behalf of the people of India to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland, which has already appeared in the Bombay newspapers, be adopted. He said:—He was sure they would have no hesitation in according their hearty approbation to the language and sentiments of the eloquent document, which bore on the face of it the impress of the skill and labour bestowed upon it, and had been carefully considered by some of their foremost political thinkers and public men. The appeal represented in clear, temperate, and eloquent language the wants and wishes, the feelings and aspirations, the grievances and complaints of this country; and this was done in a tone at once so lofty, sincere, and trusting that it could not fail to command a sympathetic and patient hearing. (Hear, hear.) They had had the rare felicity of having ample time to organise public opinion, owing to an opportune interregnum of long duration between the dissolution of Parliament and the general election. Their enterprise might, therefore, be said to have begun under fair auspices and happy auguries. If they had not availed themselves of the present fortunate concurrences of circumstance they should have had to wait, perhaps, for half a century, perhaps indefinitely, before another occasion so apt had arisen for ventilating Indian questions at English elections. They were also fortunate in being able to commence an experiment so praiseworthy at a time when India was prominently before men's minds. Events of great importance had happened, which had made India a factor in the highest affairs of the English nation, and even in the politics of other European nations. The unparalleled manifestations of loyalty evoked by those events had left a lasting impression on a people who have always desired to rule India with justice, and who have found in those manifestations the best justification of a policy of unselfish promotion of the highest interests of the Indian people. (Applause.) The people of England, though minded to deal fairly and impartially with India, could do little without an exact knowledge of the circumstances and aspirations of its people. All that they in India wanted to do was to excite and keep alive the interest of the English people and frankly to tell them what they thought and felt in regard to Indian affairs. There had been many good men and true in the past, and there were many still to be found who pleaded in England the cause of India; and these men deserved sincere gratitude for their disinterested efforts. (Hear, hear.) The natives had particularly to remind the people of England that there were many pledges most solemnly given, which still remained unredeemed, that the promises given by the Crown and Parliament to the people of India must be strictly fulfilled, according to their letter and spirit with exuberant good faith and honesty of purpose. (Hear, hear.) The framers of the address had acted very wisely in pointing out that what they asked for was no new political programme to be adopted, but that they were only praying for the practical recognition of what had been already conceded in principle. The same idea was expressed in eloquent and stirring words by Lord Ripon in his recent speech at Bolton. "I strove," he said, "to make the Indian people feel that the noble policy which had been declared by the Crown and Parliament of England for the last fifty years was a reality, was not, as had sometimes been said, a mere ceremonial expression, but implied a real and substantial engagement by which the British Government were bound, and which they were determined honestly to fulfil. The progress of India in the future will be more rapid and sometimes slower, but steady progress then will be, for I am very sure that the English nation will not allow the many millions whom God has entrusted to our care in India to be ruled for any other object than the promotion of their highest welfare, the utmost development of their best faculties, and the legitimate satisfaction of their just aspirations. These were the ends which I set before me, and I am confident that in striving to attain them I was pursuing the only policy which is worthy of the reputation of England and honourable to the character of her people." (Applause.)

Mr. Abdula Mearali Dhurumsey, in seconding the proposition, said it was only now and then that the occurrence of some important event roused the people of England to a sense of the heavy responsibility which attached to their rule in this country. Their general apathy might, perhaps, be due to the existence of a notion in England that things in India were as they ought to be; that no reforms were needed; that no wants required to be supplied, no grievances to be redressed, no aspirations to be fulfilled. It was not strange that such a notion should exist, since Anglo-Indians, professing to speak as Indian authorities and with Indian experience, misrepresented to the British public the real state of things. The experiment of making a direct appeal to the electorate, though novel, was worth making; and the opportunity for making it was unique. It was their duty in making the appeal to acknowledge suitably what the people of England had done for the natives of this country, and the benefits they enjoyed under the benign rule of their beloved Sovereign. (Applause.) They must press upon the attention of the English people, besides certain questions of imperial interest, the questions concerning the internal administration and economy of the Empire, and suggest such reforms as were urgently needed. It was right and proper that the address should be entirely free from party spirit. Whatever party came into power, be it Liberal or Conservative, a sort of mandate must go from the constituencies to their representatives that all questions concerning India must receive their attention, and must be fairly and justly dealt with. They asked for justice at the hands of a nation that was anxious to do justice, and he felt convinced that the appeal would not go in vain. (Applause.)

Mr. J. E. Modi, in support of the resolution, said they had been told how very fit the present opportunity was for making such an appeal, and he would direct their attention to the happy accident of their appealing to an electorate at a time when a large number of voters had acquired their rights after a hard-fought contest of more than fifty years, and which was thus in a peculiarly fit position to appreciate their difficulties. They had always had the sympathy of the masses of the English people. They wanted now something more than mere good wishes. They wanted their co-operation. And in appealing to them he felt as if they were going to their friends, united to them not only by many a tie of common interest, but also by that peculiar fellow-feeling which those who after a long struggle had won their cause were apt to have for those who were very earnestly endeavouring to acquire their rights. They would understand that, in the words of Professor Fawcett, "the people of India can bring no pressure of public opinion to bear upon their Government, and that it is their bounden duty to see with zealous watchfulness that India is not unfairly charged with many things that England ought to pay." One would imagine that it was almost a truism to assert that a foreign rule, with the best and most honest intentions and perfect goodwill, could not help being deficient both in sympathy and discernment. And to show that it was so in fact he would quote a few words of Lord William Bentinck. He says, contrasting the Mahomedan with the English rule, "Our policy, on the contrary, is cold, selfish, and unfeeling; the iron hand of power on the one side, exclusion on the other." The speaker hoped and trusted the appeal would not be solitary of its kind. They could only attain their end by constant, steady, well-directed efforts. (Hear, hear).

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, who was received with cheers, proposed:—"That the following candidates on account of their services and opinions publicly expressed by them on Indian

condition of India, no peril can be more serious than the adoption of a policy, which, if it should lead to a large additional expenditure, would sooner or later necessitate an increase of taxation. . . The additional taxation which must be the inevitable accompaniment, of increased expenditure will bring upon India the gravest perils." Again :—"The question, however, as to the exact proportion in which the cost of pursuing a forward policy in Afghanistan should be borne by England and India respectively will have again to be considered anew, now that it has become necessary to renew hostilities in Afghanistan." These words apply as forcibly at the present day when we are threatened with a large unnecessary additional burden. On the subject of the whole Indian problem, he said :—" Although there is much in the present financial condition of India to cause the most serious apprehension, yet there is one circumstance connected with it which may fairly be regarded as a most hopeful omen for the future. Until quite lately, India was looked upon as an extremely wealthy country, and there was no project, however costly, that India was not supposed to be rich enough to pay for. Now, however, juster ideas of the resources of the country and of the condition of the people prevail. The recurrence of famines. . . . have at length led the English public to take firm hold of the fact that India is an extremely poor country, and that the great mass of her people are in such a state of impoverishment that the Government will have to contend with exceptional difficulties if it becomes necess. ry to procure increased revenue by additional taxation." " Without an hour's delay the fact should be recognised that India is not in a position to pay for various services at their present rate of remuneration. A most important saving might be effected by more largely employing natives in positions which are now filled by highly paid Europeons, and from such a change political as well as financial advantages would result." The entire system in which the Government of India is conducted must be changed. The illusion is only just beginning to pass away that India is an extremely wealthy country." " The financial condition of India is one of such extreme peril that economy is not only desirable but is a matter of imperative necessity." " No misfortune which could happen to India could be greater than having to make her people bear the burden of increased taxation." " In order to restore the finances of India and prevent them drifting into hopeless embarrassment, it is absolutely essential that the policy of ' rigid economy in every branch of the public service' which has been recently announced by the Government should be carried out with promptitude and thoroughness." This policy was announced by the Conservative Government, and now all this is forgotten and the Conservative Government are proposing to burden us with additional expenditure of two or three millions, or may be more ! We cannot too strongly protest against this. In all the extracts I have read you will perceive the kind of policy which our friends have urged, and this test, or as I may shortly call, the royal proclamation policy, is the principal one by which we may discriminate friends from those who either from ignorance or narrow-minded selfishness advocate a different policy. Judging by this test; I may say that all the other names in the first part of the resolution are fairly entitled to our confidence and to an appeal from us to the constituencies to return them to Parliament as far as our interests are concerned. Their writings show that they have a good grasp of our position and wants. I may refer to Mr. Slagg's views and efforts to abolish the India Council. Nothing can be more absurd than that in the nineteenth century and in England itself, the first home of public and free discussion upon all public matters, there should exist a body to deliberate secretly upon the destinies of a whole of the human race! It is an utter anachronism. Mr. Slagg's efforts to get an inquiry into the Government of India promises to be successful. Messrs. Slagg, Digby, Keay, Blunt, and Verney's writings show that they understand us and have done us good service. About Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose I need not say more than that he is the only one through whom the Indians will now have a chance of speaking for themselves. I have every hope that he will do justice to himself, and fulfil the expectations which India has vested on him by honest and hard work for the welfare of his country. We must feel very thankful to the electors of Peterhead for giving him such welcome and sympathy as they have done. They have shown remarkable liberality, vindicated the English spirit of justice and philanthropy, have held out a hand to us of equal citizenship and nobly confirmed the sincerity of the royal proclamation, by their action as a part of the English nation. Mr. Lang has, I am afraid, some incorrect notions about the balance of trade of India, but we know that he understands India well and will continue to be useful in promoting our welfare. Sir John Phear and Mr. Plowden are known to us for their sympathies with us. Sir John Phear's book "The Aryan Village," shows much sympathetic study of the country, and its institutions, and he proved the friend at the time of the Ilbert Bill. He said :—" We have a higher duty to India than to consult the prejudices of this kind of a few thousands of our own countrymen, who are there to-day, but may be gone to-morrow. We have to govern that vast empire in the interest of the millions who constitute the indigenous population of the country." Mr. Plowden says, with reference to Lord Ripon's policy :—" I know it to be just, I know it also to be honest and earnest. I believe it to be sound and thoroughly practical." I next come to our second list. As I have already said, and do not ask the constituency not to return them if they are suitable to them on other grounds. We only ask that whatever weight the electors may give to their other qualifications, they will not take them as fair exponents or trustworthy interpreters of India's wants and just wishes, and as favouring us by electing them. With regard to Sir R. Temple I need say nothing more than that he endeavours to produce the wrong and mischievous impression upon the minds of the English people that India is prosperous and increasing in prosperity in the teeth of the early and latest testimony of eminent men and in the teeth of facts. Mr. Fawcett told that it was a poor woman that the illusion was passing away, while Sir Richard keeps up. I do not advert to some of his acts in India such as the strange contrast of 21bs. rations in Bengal and the disastrous 1lb. ration famine policy here, probably to please higher authorities his high-handedness, his treatment of the local funds, &c., &c. I confine myself to an utterance or two of his after leaving India. It is strange that a quarter of a century ago Mr. Richard Temple was able to take and exercise a remarkably intelligent view of the Indian problem. In connection with the Punjab he expounded the causes of Punjab's poverty and revival in his report of 1859 in these significant and clear words :—" In former reports it was explained how the circumstance of so much money going out of the Punjab contributed to depress the agriculturist. The native regular army was Hindustani, to them was a large share of the Punjab revenue disbursed, of which a part only they spent on the spot and a part was remitted to their homes. Thus it was that year after year, lakhs and lakhs were drained from the Punjab, and enriched Oudh. But within the last year, the native army being Punjabee, all such sums have been paid to them, and have been spent at home. Again, many thousands of Punjabee soldiers are serving abroad. These men not only remit their savings, but also have sent quantities of prize property and plunder, the spoils of Hindustan, to their native villages. The effect of all this is already perceptible in an increase of agricultural capital, a freer circulation of money and a fresh impetus to cultivation." Now, gentlemen, am I not justified in saying that it is strange, that what Mr. Richard Temple of twenty-five years past saw so intelligently, about Punjab, Sir Richard Temple of the present day does not or will not see about India, where millions are spent "lakhs and lakhs" but hundreds and hundreds of lakhs—thirty hundred or so lakhs are drained to England. He cannot, it appears, now grasp the problem of India as he did that of the Punjab. I cannot undertake to explain this phenomenon. What may be the reason or object ? He alone can explain as he is doing the present mischief posing as a friend, I can only say save us from such a friend." We cannot but speak out, however, unwillingly, that Sir Richard Temple is not a safe and correct guide for the people of England for India's wants and wishes. While Bright in '53, Lawrence in '61 and '73, Fawcett in '79, the *London Punch's* grand cartoon of disillusion in '79 giving the wretched Indian women and children with the shorn pagoda tree over their head begging alms of John Bull, Hunter in '80, Baring in '82 deplore the wretchedness of the masses of India, Sir Richard in a fine phrenzy talks in '85 " their homes become happier, their acres broader, their harvest richer." " India is prospering, that there is no lack of subsistence, no shrinkage of occupation, no discontent with the wages at home, and in consequence no searching for wages abroad." And yet some light-hearted people coolly talk of sending him as a Viceroy here. It will be a misfortune to India ! About Mr. Maclean I need not say much as you are all well aware, that he has been throughout his whole career in India a thorough partisan and an avowed and determined anti-native, with a few rare intervals of fairness. He can never be a fair and trustworthy interpreter of our views and wishes. He off-handedly says in his letter in the *Gazette* of 9th June last : " Mr. Slagg recited the usual rubbish about the deplorable poverty and overtaxation of the Indian people." So you see, gentlemen, who Mr. Maclean is. He is a great man before whom the views of such persons as Bright, Fawcett, Lawrence, the *Punch*, and Baring are all mere rubbish ! Mr. Ayrton's whole policy can be summed up in a few words—treat natives gently, but give them no posts of power or responsibility, have no legislative councils with non-official element, and if you have, put no natives in them. He says :—" The power of governing must remain, as it had hitherto been, solely and exclusively in the hands of British subjects going out of this country." " Why were we to teach the natives, what they had failed in discovering for themselves, that they would one day be a great nation." This un-English narrow-mindedness and purblindness is the worst thing that can happen to England and India both, and according to it all that the best and highest English statesmen, and even our Sovereign have promised and said about high duty, justice, policy, &c., must become so many empty words, hollow promises, and all sham and delusion. My personal relations with Sir A. Pelly at Baroda were, as you know, friendly, but the reason of his name appearing in this list is that he was an instrument of Lord Lytton's Afghan policy, and that as far as his views may be coincident with the Lytton policy, he cannot fairly represent our views against that policy. About Sir Roper Lethbridge, I was under the impression that when he was Press Commissioner, he was regarded as one sympathising with the natives. But when the day of the crucial trial came, the Ilbert Bill and the Ripon policy, he was then found out that his views were anything but what would be just, fair and sympathising towards the natives of India. In addition to the names I have mentioned, I am required to mention Sir James Fergusson, and I cannot but agree to do so though with some reluctance. I have personally much respect for him, and I do not forget that he has done some good. In the matter of the native princes he has enunciated a correct principle some eighteen years ago when he was was Under-Secretary of State for India. Presiding at a meeting of the East India Association 1867, he said :—" It is earnestly to be hoped that the princes of India look upon the engagements of the British Queen as irrevocable," and I believe he consistently carried out this principle when here with the princes of this Presidency. We cannot also forget that when acting upon his own instincts he has done good in matters of education and social intercourses, and nominated to the Legislative Council our friends the Hon. Budroodeen and the Hon. Telang as representives of the educated class, retaining also the Hon. Mandlik. You can easily conceive then my reluctance to speak against him, notwithstanding some mistakes and failures in his administration as Governor under officials misguidance. But when I see that after his arrival in England he has made statements so incorrect and mischievous in results, in some matters most vital to India, it is incumbent upon us to say that he does not know the true state of India. Fancy, gentlemen, my regret and surprise when I read these words from the latest Governor of Bombay :—" At the present time her(India's) people were not heavily taxed, and it was a great mistake to suppose that they were." This is a matter of easy ascertainment, and the heaviness of taxation is repeated by acknowledged eminent men. Here are a few figures which will tell their own tale. The income of the United Kingdom may be roughly taken at £1,200,000,000 and its gross revenue about £87,000,000, giving a proportion of about 7½ per cent. of the income. Of British India the income is hardly £400,000,000 and its gross revenue about £70,000,000, giving 17½ per cent. of the income, and yet Sir James tells the English people that the people of India are not heavily taxed, though paying out of their wretched income, a gross revenue of more than double the proportion of what the people of the enormously rich England say for their gross revenue. Contrast with Sir James's statement the picture which Mr. Fawcett gives in his paper in the *Nineteenth Century*, of October, 1879 :—" If a comparison is made between the financial resources of England and India, it will be found almost impossible to convey an adequate idea of the poverty of the latter country " " and consequently It is found that taxation in India has *reached almost its extreme units.*" Again he says : " It is particularly worthy of remark that the Viceroy and Secretary of State now unreservedly accept the conclusion that the *limit of taxation has been reached in India*, and that it has consequently become imperatively necessary that expenditure should be reduced." Now, gentlemen, mark this particularly. When in 1879 the Viceroy and Secretary of State had, as Mr. Fawcett says, unreservedly accepted that the limit of taxation had been reached in India, the gross revenue was only £65,000,000, while in the present year, 1885, the present year is already £72,000,000, and we are now threatened by the same Government with an addition of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 more permanently. This is terrible. Change the entire system as Mr. Fawcett says, substitute for the present destruction foreign agency, the constructive and conservative native agency, except for the highest posts of power, and you can have a hundred millions or two hundred millions with ease for purposes of government or taxation. (The italics are mine). This is the difference between Fawcett and Fergusson. Both are gentlemen, but the former speaks from careful hard study, the latter without. Mischievous as such statements generally are, they are still more so when delivered before a Manchester audience, who unfortunately yet do not understand their own true interests, and the interests of the English workmen. They do not understand that the greatest gainer interest is in increasing the ability of the Indians to buy their manufactures. That if India were able to buy a £ worth of their cotton manufactures per head per annum, that would give them a trade of £250,000,000 a year instead of the present wretched imports into India of £25,000,000 of cotton yarn and manufactures from all foreign countries of the world, Sir James, I think, has made another statement that all offices in India are occupied by the natives except the highest. I am not able to put my hand just now upon the place where I read it. But if my impression be correct, I would not waste words and your time to animadvert upon such an extraordinary incorrect statement, so utterly contrary to notorious facts. Why, it is the head and front, the very soul of all our evils and grievances that the statement is not the fact or reality as it ought to be. This is the very thing which will put an end to all our troubles, and remedy all our evils of poverty and otherwise. Let Sir James bring it about, and he will be our greatest benefactor and England's best friend. In concluding, I may lay down a test for our appeal to the electors, that whichever candidates are not in accord with the Royal proclamation, and with the lines of the Ripon policy they are those whom we ask to be duly regarded trustworthy and fair interpreters of our views and wishes. The resolution has Mr. Blunt's name in the first list and Mr. Aryton's in the second. This will show that we are not actuated by a spirit of partisanship. Whoever are our real friends, be they Liberal or Conservative, we call them our friends. Differences of opinions in some details will no doubt occur between us and our friends, but we are desirous to weigh them, because the broad and important lines of policy which India needs such as those of the proclamation and the policy, and the broad and important lines of our Ripon true condition, are well understood and adopted by those friends for their guidance in their work for the welfare of India. (Applause.)

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta said at that late hour they must have made up their minds not to expect a long speech from him. He had listened with the greatest interest to the eloquent and vigorous speeches made by the speakers who had preceded him, for he found in their utterances the fulfilment of one of his most cherished aspirations. This movement was the beginning of the most important step they were going to take for the political advancement of this country. Going beyond Mr. Budrodeen, and also Mr. Telang a little way beyond Mr. Dadabhai, he would say the time was come when they must submit Indian questions to the keen and searching criticism of party warfare. Until that was done, Indian questions would never be thoroughly studied in England, and would never be fully understood or granted. They must ask the English people not to listen to Anglo-Indians only, who had set themselves up as very good friends of India, but to hear the other side and the other. Although no doubt Indian interests would sometimes be sacrificed in the heat of party warfare, the intellect and the conscience of England would move, as it has always done in the long run in the path of true progress and beneficent reform. They might have to incur some incidental risk and make some incidental sacrifice by submitting Indian questions to party warfare, but he was sure that in the end they would be the gainers. Most of them must have read the letter which recently appeared in the London *Times* from the pen of a Bombay correspondent. The subtle fallacies which pervaded the whole of that letter must have proceeded from a typical Anglo-Indian. These fallacies could never be detected by the English people, even if they were to sit down and try to get at the truth. It was a very plausible but pernicious fallacy, which had unfortunately gained a very general acceptance, that Anglo-Indians possessing the experience of this country must be the best counsellors of England on Indian matters. (Hear, hear) These fallacies and misapprehensions of the letter he had referred to would never be exposed till they were examined by the sharp and sifting criticism of party warfare. The writer had described the political movements going on through the country as the work of ambitious agitators. Till Indian questions were made party questions, the English public would never find out that these movements were really something very different ; that they were more like coming events, casting their shadows before, or, rather, as the poet says.—

" Even now were here with inward strife.
And motion foiling in the gloom.
The Spirit of the years to come.
Yearning to mix himself with life."

That Mr Mehta went on to say, was what was going on. (Hear, hear). They were the first efforts to realize the higher political life of the future. The typical Anglo-Indian would never understand that, and to him may be said as to the sophist.

" And yet though its voice be so clear and full,
You never will hear it ; your larsare so dull."

Able and strong-minded as he may be, he will never hear it till he learns to illumine the present with the light of the future.

Their only salvation lay in bringing all Indian questions to the searching criticism of party warfare in England ; and if that was done, even though they should have to make sacrifice, now and then, they would ultimately be the gainers. (Applause.)

The motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee proposed " that this meeting confirms the nomination of Mr. Manmohan Ghose, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, and Mr. Ramaswami Mudliar as delegates from this country in England for the purpose of carrying out the objects embodied in the foregoing resolutions and for making generally known the views and feelings of the people of India." He said : The Bombay delegate was for several years past the editor of the *Indu Prakash* newspaper, and devoted himself very zealously to his work. He had had a successful University career and was a pleader of the High Court. The Bengal delegate was a barrister of long standing with a large practice in Calcutta. He had co-operated with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in establishing the East India Association in England. Since that he had been a member of the committee and was now vice-chairman. He was also secretary of the Indian Union, a body recently started with the enlightened Maharaja of Durbungah as president. The Madras delegate was likewise an eminent vakil, and was known for his zeal in matters of political reform. They were all able, sober-minded, cautious and excellent men, and deserved the confidence of the people of India. For information on Indian subjects and the views of the people therein the English public had hitherto been mostly dependent either upon Government officials wedded to a particular office or upon persons, who by a more or less prolonged residence in this country posed themselves as authorities on Indian subjects. Such men, who had never tried to approach the heart of the people or to understand their feelings, did India more harm than good. It would be the duty of the delegates to counteract the adverse influences of such men and to disseminate among the English public a true knowledge of India's wants and requirements, recommend the constituencies to elect such members as were really in accord and harmony with the feelings of the people of this country, warn them against those who were not really the friends of India. The time could not be opportune than the present for undertaking this work, and the representative character of the delegates would have at least as much weight and authority with the constituencies, as the opinion of those standing on their own single judgment. Englishmen would extend their hand of friendship to India when they would find her people struggling for a better political and social status. Nurtured as they were on liberal thoughts and ideas, they were never slow to recognise and appreciate in others the natural yearnings for gaining a voice in the administration of their own country. Every return of an impartial and just-minded candidate was a gain to the people of India, whose interests would be so much the better watched and protected.

Mr. A. K. Setna, in seconding the resolution, observed that he spoke from personal experience when he said that it might be taken as a truism that the British elector was at heart an honest and fair-minded individual. It was not from want of sympathy on his part that they suffered from, but it was rather his ignorance, most crass ignorance, and the misrepresentation of self-interested individuals that worked so much mischief and came in the way of justice being dealt out to them. During the Ilbert Bill controversy Mr. F T Atkins, who went to England as a delegate from the English workmen in India, found to his cost that because he knew little of the subject he spoke upon the people of Great Britain passed resolutions against him. He (Mr. Atkin) therefore resorted to the simple expedient of improving on the ignorance of the people by telling them the grossest fabrications. There was one thing with regard to the Ilbert Bill controversy which struck him very forcibly, and it was that almost all who spoke against the bill prefaced their speeches by saying that they were the best friends of the people of India ; but those who spoke in favour of it did not indulge in any such platitude. Sir Roper Lethbridge was indefatigable in saying that his only title to speak on that subject was that he was overpowered with love for the people of India. (Laughter.) All that they could say was, " Heaven save us from such friends." (Renewed laughter). If they had, therefore, their own delegates on the spot they would not be much in danger of such misrepresentations.

Mr. Gaesham Nilkant supported the resolution observing that the three delegates chosen were men of known ability and zeal. He had no doubt that they would do the work entrusted to them satisfactorily and would do credit to themselves and their choice.

Mr. P M Mehta in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that they felt all the more grateful to him because he had attended the meeting at a great personal inconvenienc. He was sure the meeting would agree with him in saying that the value of their discussions and deliberations would be considerably enhanced by the weight the name of Mr Dinshaw Manockjee Petst would carry. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. K. T. Telang, in seconding the resolution, observed that he need scarcely say that Mr. Petit was always ready with his help in every public undertaking. He was sorry on the one hand that their president was unable to attend the meeting in consequence of his absence from Bombay, but one on the other hand, very glad that Mr Dinshaw was amongst them that evening. He was not the only time Mr Telang said that Mr Dinshaw had helped them at a great personal sacrifice on a great public occasion (Loud applause)

The chairman thanked the meeting for their kind response and the proceedings terminated

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Horn Head, 1,646 tons, Captain M R Thompson, sailed yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail-steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G Merello, sailing to-day :—For Genoa.—Revd H Scott, Mrs Scott and 4 children, Major Waller, Mrs Freeman, Revd Fr Pietro Paolo, Mr Geo E Moore, Col Godfrey Clerk, Lady, Mrs Lloyd, Surgeon Major Blood, Mrs A C Johnson, Mr R Giles, and Mr W C G Macpherson. For Naples.—Mr Pietro Cassanello.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Horn Head (s)	Thompson ..	Port Said.

The steamer R. Rubattino, Merelo, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Storm Queen, for Hull.
" Valetta, for Trieste, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—Sept. 29.

From Glasgow.

Clan Gordon s—93 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
California s—39 cases whisky, John Fleming and Co.

From Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—36 bundles iron sheets, E E Kurwa.
Clan Gordon s—17 cases writing paper, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

From London.

Loodiana s—21 cases biscuits, Essoofally Sumsoodeen and Co ; 60 cases candles, King, King and Co.
Ancona s—42 cases books and stationery, Cooper, Madon and Co.
Hydaspes s—3 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cawasji.
Roma—40 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Thames s—4 cases cod-liver oil, Hurji Mooljee and Co ; 10 cases aniline dye, Canji Bhimji ; 25 cases beer, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy ; 4 cases beer, Mancelji Bhimji ; 3 cases saumier and ale, Treacher and Co ; 38 packages brandy, D P Ratha.
Kaisr-i-Hind s—5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—5 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Altonower s—4 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Trieste.

Pandora s—10 cases cod-liver oil, Volkart Bros ; 6 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

From Genoa.

R Rubattino s—30 cases vermouth, M Mondolfo ; 20 cases vermouth, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Sept. 30.

For London.

Nizam s—29 cwts ivory, N Goolam Hussen ; 12½ cwts ivory, E Passal.
Valetta s—8,932 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros. ; 3,998 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Liverpool.

Inchborva s—51 bales wool, Tajsee Assoo ; 521 cwts wet dates, Menahem Moosa.

For Hull.

Rhosina s—14,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co.

For Antwerp.

Clan Gordon s—12,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Venice.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton, Dajeebhoy Cullianji and Co.
Medusa s—1,200 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

For Constantinople.

Medusa s—4½ cwts indigo, 10 cwts hurtal and one box colns (Rs. 2,320), M Cohen and Co ; 2½ cwts indigo and 3½ cwts hurtal, H M E and Aga Mirza Ahmed Kermanji.

For Suez.

Medusa s—185 lbs silk, H A H Abdulla.

For Calcutta.

Chindwara s—96 bales cotton, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co ; 164 bales cotton, R Luckmondass.

For Kobe.

Ancona s—25 bales twist, John Campbell and Co ; 50 bales twist, D Sassoon ; 25 bales twist, the Ripon Manufacturing Co.

For Yokohama.

Ancona s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

For Hongkong.

Ancona s—459 cwts sandalwood and 310 bales twist, C Ebram ; 101 bales twist, 3 cwts Cambay stone and 151 cwts ivory, E Noordeen ; 150 bales twist, C Bomanji ; 75 bales twist, B Sadutrey ; 50 bales twist, R S Oonwalla ; 30 bales twi-t, Essa bin Khalifa ; 150 bales twist, J Peerbhoy ; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon ; 125 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 38 bales twist, S Abraham ; 107 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 6 chests opium, S Abraham ; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David ; 50 bales twist, G Shobhagmul.

For Shanghai.

Ancona s—50 bales twist, Esac Ezra and Co ; 210 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 109 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 67 chests opium, Sassoon J David ; 22 chests opium, S Abraham ; 15 bales twist, H Heerdewdass.

HIGH COURT.—October 1.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

488—Payne, G, and S—Tyeb Haji Joonas vs Ashabai and others—Jefferson, B and D, Tyabji and D, and Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

335-85—Rustom, K R C—Abba Soorkhote vs. Raghojee Kanojee Vastay and others—Mirza, H K—Part heard.

Long Causes.

206-85—Craigie, L and O—James Bevis and others vs Khetsey Khiasey and others—Macfarlane and E.
271-85—Craigie, L and O—James Bevis and others vs Khetsey Khiasey and others—Macfarlane and E.
185-85—Shaneao S—Haridas Korsji vs Gangji Lachmidas —Mulji, B B.
93-84—Tyabji and D—Soolemanji Esaji vs Bodul Dossaji —Payne, G and S.
83-84—Tyabji and D—Haji Ebrahim Haji Dada vs Haji Cassum Joosub and others—Chalk and W.
161-84—Mirza, H K—Abdul Cadur Haji Mahomed vs C A Turner and others—Craigie, L and O, and Thakurdas and D.
150-84—Mulji, B B—Ganji Lucksmidas vs Nensey Dayal and another—Bicknell and K, and Crawford and B.
17-84—Craigie, L and O—Motichund Hurrackchund vs Choonilal Manockial and others—Balkrishna and B, and Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 29.

Gildard, Lt, Bo 2nd N Staff Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Carnegy, Major-Genl, Bo Divisional Staff, to rejoin, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 29.

Garrete, Lt, Bl, on leave, to Bolaram.

September 30.

Prendergast, Lt-Col, Ms 29th Regt N.I, on leave, to Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 1.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Thursday, the 1st October, 1885, at 9 p. m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

The range at Colaba being required for the use of 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment from this day, Thursday, the 1st October, 1885, it will be no longer available for the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps from this date.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.
(Gazette of India.)

Home Department.

The Hon R C Oldfield, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, N-W P, is permitted to resign H M's B C S, from 21st Oct 1885.

The services of Brig-Surg W F de Fabeck, M D, Civil Surg of Moulmein, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Mr J P Grant, of the B C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Beni, from 12th inst.

Surg-Maj W N Keefer, Sr Medical Officer, Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for 2 months, from the 10th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surg S F Bigg, offg Medical Officer, 20th Beni Infy, is appointed to officiate as Sr Medical Officer, Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on privilege leave of Surg-Maj W N Keefer or until further orders.

Foreign Department.

Lieut-Col A L Playfair, B S C, Cant Magis, Mhow, is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for 1 year and 3 months, from the 15th Oct 1885, or date of embarkation.

Maj R G E Dalrymple, Cant Magis, Nowgong, is appointed to officiate as Cant Magis, Mhow, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Col A L Playfair, or until further orders.

The services of Mr E W Collin, Asst Accountant-Genl, Beni, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Beni Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief :—Lieut S C Gough, Hampshire Regt, offg Squdrn Officer, 5th B C,—27th Oct 1882, Lieut G H Weller, Leinster Regt, offg Squdrn Officer, 19th B L—24th Nov 1883 ;—Lieut E J Miers, 3rd Sqdrn Officer, 2nd Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, 17th Jan 1884 :—Lieut G A Cookson, Scottish Rifles, offg Squdn Officer, 19th Lancers, 26th Jan 1884 : and Lieut C B Tempier Scottish Rifles, Offg Squdron Officer, 19th B L,—28th Jan 1884.

Commissariat Dept—Lieut H L Acton, M S C, Sqdron Offs 1st Madras Light Cavy, to officiate as Sub-Assist Commissary-Genl for Transport, 1st Class, vice Capt E A E Wylly on furlough dated 1st Sept 1885.

Punjab Frontier Force.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut C Archer, Dorsetshire Regt, a candidate for B C S to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation, from 6th Sept 1885.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Col R F Firte, B S C, Comdt, 10th Beni Infy, (p a) for two years ;—Col C R M Walter, BSC, Resident, 2nd class Resident, Meywar, (p a) for 157 days :—Lieut-Col C H Bridges, B S C, Comdt, 22nd Beni Infy, (p a) for 1 year :—Maj W B Aishlabie, Genl List, Infy Wing Commdr and 2nd-in-Comd, 3rd Sikh Infy, (p a) for 117 days :—Maj M A Jabbar, C, Sqdn Commdr and 2nd-in-Comd, 19th B L, (p a) for 2 years :—Maj A D Strettell, B S C Wing Commdr, 5th Punjab Infy, (p a) for 2 years :—Maj C M Gent, Genl List, Infy, Wing Commdr and 2nd-in-Comd, 5th Punjab Infy, (p a) for 1 year and 275 days :—Maj G F Churchill, B S C, Wing Commdr, 1st Goorkha Regt (p a) for 1 year :—Maj E P Ommanney, B S C, Wing Commdr, 15th Beni Infy (m c) for 183 days :—Capt A Maxwell, B L, Executive Engr, 4th grade, P W D (p a) for 1 year and 91 days :—Capt J A H Pollock, BSC, Wing Officer and Adj, 1st Sikh Infy, (p a) for 182 days :—Lieut R C Broome, BSC, Sqdn Officer, 12th Duke of Connaught's Own) B L, (p a) for 1 year ;—Lieut H. Travor, BSC, Wing Officer and Qrmr 15th Beni Infy, (m c) from Sunkim, for 91 days ;—Lieut C H Billings, BSC, Wing Officer, 3rd Beni Infy, is granted furlough in and out of India, (p a) for 1 year from date to quitting his station, and Col H Melvill, Cavly, is permitted to reside in England under G G O No 209 of 1883.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India :—Col W R M Holroyd B S C (p a) for 45 days, and second grade Asst Apothy P W O'Gorman, (m c) for 3 months.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army—Lieut-Col Francis Weldon, M S C, dated 26th Sept 1885 ; and Lieut-Col Herbert Augustus Tierney Nepean, M S C, dated 26th Sept 1885.

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieut-Colonel. Maj R J Wimberley, dated 20th Sept 1885, Lieuts to be Captains—H P Picot, W O Faithfull, F Hawkins, W S Marshall, E K E Spence, C H Westmorland, S D Gordon, and G U Browne, dated 21st Sept 1885.

Bengal Army.

To be Lieut-Colonels—Maj F W Chatterton, and Maj J R M Houfray, Genl List, Infy, dated 20th Sept 1885.

Medical Department.

To be Bgde-Surgn—Surg-Maj T E B Brown, MD, vice Bgde Surg R Rouse, retired, dated 1st Sept 1885.

Warrant Officers—Condr J Morhead to be Depy Asst Commissary ; Sub-Condr C Clavering to be Conductor ; and Sergt R W to be Sub-Condr ; from 20th Sept 1885, vice Depy Asst Commissary and Hony Lieut C J Marsden, pensioned.

Surg-Maj George Grant, M B, retires from the service from the 20th Oct 1885, subject to H M's approval.

Volunteer Corps—Maj R J Francis, 2nd Punjab or Simla Vol R C, having resigned his commission at his own request, is permitted to retain the rank of Capt and to continue to wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

Military Works Department

Lieut C D Learoyd, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is promoted to Asst Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem from 5th Sept 1885.

Marine Department.

In continuation of G G O No 26 of 1885, it is notified that the name of Mr R Wood will be placed next below that of Mr H E Lamborne on the list of Chief Engrs, with seniority of 1st Mar 1881.

Mr A J Miller, Engr H M's Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p a) for 1 year.

Capt M Bean, H M's Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of furlough (m c) for 3 months.

Public Works Department.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions among the Exec and Asst Engrs, attached to the several Local Administrations, from the dates specified :—

R M Henderson, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, to be Exec Engr, 1st Grade, 20th Feb 1885 ; T Lobb, from Exec Engr, 3rd grade, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, 20th Feb 1885 ; W R Foy, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent, 28th Feb 1885 ; H W James, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Exec Engr, 1st grade, permanent, 28th Feb 1885 ; G C Chattopadyah, Asst Engr 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade permanent 28th Feb 1885 ; R A W Swinnerton, Asst Engr 1st grade, to be Exec Engr 4th grade, temporary 17th March 1885 ; J N D LaTouche, Asst Engr, 2nd grade to be Asst Engr, 1st Grade, permanent, 30th Mar 1885 ; H H Fox, from Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary, 22nd Apl 1885 ; O J Shedlock Asst Engr 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary 24th Apl 1885 ; W Algie Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, permanent 4th May 1885 ; T H Jewett, Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, —4th May 1885 ; J Wallace, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary, 12th May 1885 ; E M Sage, Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be Asst Engr 1st grade 25th May 1885 ; Hon'ble L M St Clair, Exec Engr 3rd grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 3rd grade, permanent ; 25th May 1885 ; Preo Nath Banerjee, Exec Engr, 4th grade, to be Exec Engr 3rd grade, sub pro tem 25th May 1885 ; R D Buck, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent 1st June 1885 ; F M Sage, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary, 3rd June 1885 ; J B Chirnside, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent, 30th June 1885 ; F W M Scott, Asst Engr 1st grade, to be Exec Engr 4th grade, temporary, 29th June 1885 ; J P Henderson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary, 11th July 1885 ; E W Cates, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, to be Exec Engr, 1st grade, permanent, 18th July 1885 ; Capt R O Lloyd, R E, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, 18th July 1885 ; A F Higgins, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem 18th July 1885 ; Preo Nath Banerjee Exec Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 3rd grade, permanent, 18th July 1885 ; E J Rumsby, Exec Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, permanent, 18th July 1885 ; O G Smart, Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank to be Exec Engr, 4th grade sub pro tem, 18th July 1885 ; E G Foy, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade temporary, 22nd July 1885 ; G M Harriott, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary, 28th July 1885 ; Maj Louis Faulkner Brown, R E, is appointed to P W D as an Exec Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal ; and Mr W A Moran, Apprentice Engr, Punjab, is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd grade,

Practical Notes on the importance to People living in India of

FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS,

BY A RETIRED INDIAN ARMY DOCTOR.

The value of Phosphorus as a remedy for Functional Disorders of the Nervous System induced by overwork and other exhausting influences incidental to modern life, and especially to those residing in the Tropics, has long been recognised by the medical profession both in England and India. Phosphorus, it is well known, is a normal constituent of the blood, and a never-failing ingredient in all the more important tissues and fluids of the body. It is a very important constituent of nerve tissue, and is found especially abundant in the brain.

Phosphorus is a very important alimentary principle; it is present in minute quantities in most food, and it is a matter of popular experience that food which is rich in Phosphorus is found to possess remarkable sustaining power. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell fish are partaken of almost greedily at late suppers, at balls, and after unusual exercise. Eggs also contain Phosphorus, and are very sustaining, and in normal states of living the supply obtained from these sources is sufficient.

The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is unquestionably the remedy for this; it is really food for the brain and nerves. A teaspoonful taken alone, or in half a wine glass of quinine wine or water, three times a day (at meal times), will indeed be found a boon to hard brain workers.

It is the best possible medicine to counteract the effects of fast living, only too common, as all doctors well know, in India; but it cannot be too strongly pointed out that notwithstanding the wonderful relief this valuable medicine affords, such living must in time damage the health.

For Ladies in India it is largely prescribed in those diseases in which Debility is the characteristic symptoms.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is by far the best preparation in the Indian market. It is pleasant to the taste, and may be taken by the most delicate female or infant. It undoubtedly supplies the want so keenly felt in India of a reliable solution of Phosphorus—a true nervine tonic—which will be found by residents in India who suffer from overtaxed brain and mental work, headache, loss of energy and mental power, to be a safe and marvellous brain restorer, and Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is, par excellence, the best preparation extant.

The attention of Indian Army and Civil doctors is confidently and specially desired, and the Proprietors (Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, England) are confident that the Medical Profession will fully agree with all that has been written by their late confrère—himself a long resident in India.

Obtained in bottles at 2s. 9d. each from all Chemists, Stores, Godowns, and Retail Merchants in the Mofussil, and, in every Station and City of importance throughout the Indian Empire.

Sole Wholesale Agent for India, F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

Depots also at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

DEKHO! HAVE YOU TRIED

YORKSHIRE RELISH?

IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE!!

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